

Recreation

June
is
National
Recreation
Month

NATIONAL
RECREATION
ASSOCIATION

JUNE 1958

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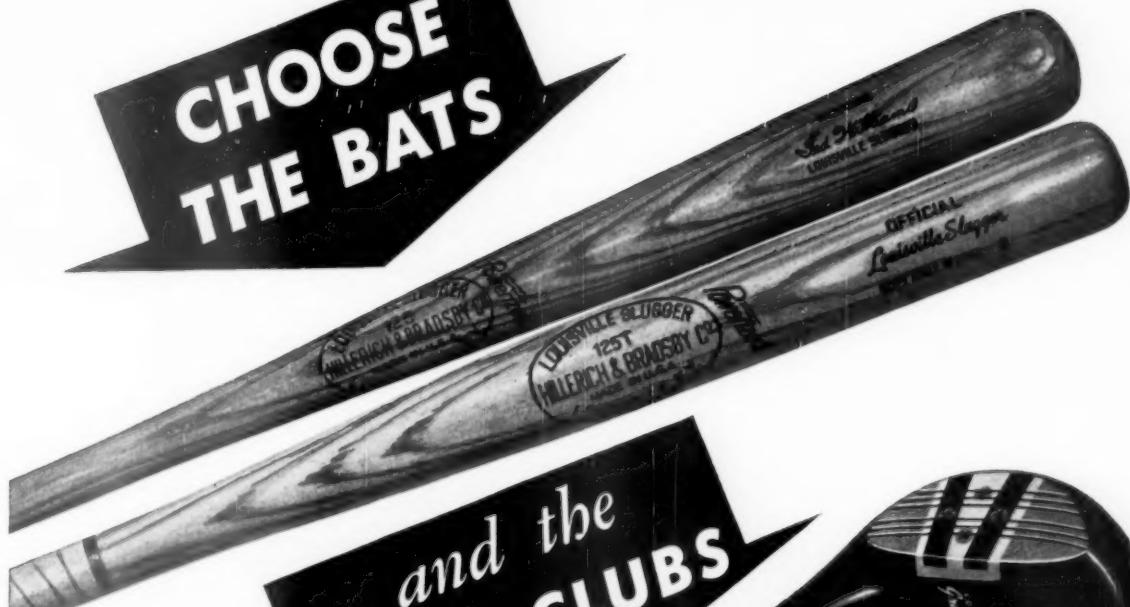
Declaration of the Rights of the Child

By the present Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly known as the Declaration of Geneva, men and women of all nations, recognizing that Mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty to meet this obligation in all respects:

- I. THE CHILD must be protected beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality, or creed.
- II. THE CHILD must be cared for with due respect for the family as an entity.
- III. THE CHILD must be given the means requisite for its normal development, materially, morally, and spiritually.
- IV. THE CHILD that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is physically or mentally handicapped must be helped; the maladjusted child must be re-educated; the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored.
- V. THE CHILD must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
- VI. THE CHILD must enjoy the full benefits provided by social welfare and social security schemes; the child must receive a training which will enable it, at the right time, to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation.
- VII. THE CHILD must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellowmen. ■



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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the Association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.



Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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VOL. LI. Price 50 Cents NO. 6

On the Cover

June Is National Recreation Month! During its last week, observances tie in with the Fourth-of-July, citizenship theme. This picture, taken on a playground, won for Charles Nicholas, chief photographer of the *Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tennessee, a George Washington Honor Medal in the 1958 National Freedom Awards of the Freedom Foundation. Photograph courtesy of the *Commercial Appeal* and Memphis Recreation Department.

Next Issue

Our next issue, which appears in September, will be the last to reach subscribers before the National Recreation Congress (September 22-26) and will carry all the last-minute news. Also watch for a teen-age emphasis, with new program ideas.

Photo Credits

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18

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CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

Declaration of the Rights of the Child	<i>Inside Front Cover</i>
Recreation Leaders as Talent Scouts (Editorial)	<i>Sherwood Gates</i> 180
Going Anywhere?	186
The Park That Has Everything	<i>Oglebay Park Staff</i> 188
"Roughing It" in Comfort	<i>Ruth L. Baer</i> 192
Sandpipers (Poem)	<i>Jessie L. Salls</i> 193
You Can Take It With You!	<i>Arline Bray</i> 194
Congress Countdown Minus Two	198
Adventuring in Summer	200

ADMINISTRATION

Adult Recreation Club—Financial Reports—1957	190
Keeping Ahead of the Bulldozer	191
Our Responsibility in the Rehabilitation Process	<i>Lucy F. Fairbank</i> 202
Common Building Errors	<i>Gordon J. Guetzlaff</i> 204
Research Reviews and Abstracts	<i>George D. Butler</i> 206
Permanent Outdoor Basketball Standards	207
Building for Church Recreation	208

PROGRAM

Driftwood	<i>Stella Murphy</i> 195
Wonders of the Sea	<i>Charles A. Bryan</i> 196
True Fish Story	<i>Bob Loeffelbein</i> 203
Golf for the Young	<i>Marian L. Ahlering</i> 209
Tennis as a Headline Sport	<i>Virginia E. Lohmiller</i> 210
Story-Playing Kits	<i>Jay Kogan</i> 212
What Makes Fun at a Picnic	<i>John E. Shallcross</i> 213
July Is Picnic Month	214

REGULAR FEATURES

Letters	182
Things You Should Know	184
Editorially Speaking	<i>Dorothy Donaldson</i> 185
Hospital Capsules	<i>Beatrice H. Hill</i> 215
Personnel—Recruiting With Work-Study Program	<i>Charles Hartsoe</i> 216
Reporter's Notebook	217
Market News	<i>Jean Wachtel</i> 220
Classified Advertising	221
Books and Pamphlets Received, Magazine Articles	222
New Publications	223
Recreation Leadership Training Courses	<i>Inside Back Cover</i>

Recreation Leaders as Talent Scouts

Sherwood Gates

OUR NATION NEEDS its recreation leaders as aggressive talent scouts! We must help our country to discover and develop gifted and creative leaders, young and old, in order to safeguard the freedoms we treasure.

Speaking in Atlanta in February, Rowan Gaither Jr., chairman of the Ford Foundation, said: "The ultimate objective of international communism is world domination, and the Soviet Union will pursue this objective ruthlessly and relentlessly, employing every possible political, economic, subversive, and military stratagem and tactic. . . . The jurors of world opinion—our allies, the uncommitted nations and the subjugated peoples—are preparing to receive the evidence whether freedom and democracy will prevail or international communism."

The announcement of the forthcoming 40th National Recreation Congress (in the April issue of RECREATION) contained a suggestion by Eugene Ayres (writing in the *American Petroleum Institute Quarterly*) that this country "develop its pure creative talents and potentials or face the loss of the economic and military race with Russia." It is true, as Mr. Ayres and Mr. Gaither point out, and, as thinking people recognize, that the unending race with Russia is an economic and political one, as well as military. More than that, it is equally a moral, social, cultural, and intellectual race.

Those nations loving freedom must outthink and outlive, in every way, those powerful, patient, and fanatically zealous countries whose eventual aim is the destruction of freedom wherever it is found. To do this, the talents and capacities of every citizen of this free nation, old and young, must be discovered and developed to the full.

Unfortunately, to an all-too-great extent, the free time of our older people is not truly leisure time, but enforced, lonely idleness. This is nothing less than high tragedy, for our nation needs citizenship as well as ceramics from its mature generation—a generation which must make multitudinous vital political, economic, cultural, and even scientific decisions at a time when only a variety of trivia is being offered them by many of their educational and recreational leaders.

The motto which hangs over the desk of Dr. Louis M. Hacker, dean of the school of general studies, Columbia University, reads in part, ". . . the mature mind is as good

MR. GATES is chief of the Education, Libraries and Community Services Branch, U. S. Department of the Air Force.

The new age calls for activities that stimulate intellectual curiosity, break down false lines between recreation and adult education. . . .

as the youthful mind . . . it is never too late to learn." From the middle-aged, and the increasing population of the retired, the nation will have to draw much of its creative power, the yeast of its development (as Malvina Lindsay puts it), in the years ahead.

The nation will have to enlist adults of all ages in a required and long-range revival of learning, looking to adults to provide much of the enthusiasm and leadership for study that will inspire children and youth to harder intellectual effort, if we are to hold our own in the all-out struggle in which we are embroiled. But there is a serious problem at this point. As the tidal wave of younger students advances over the next decade, as younger students stretch the capacity of educational facilities to the breaking point, as the growing demand for future technical specialists accelerates, the formal educational opportunities for adults to prepare for and to put their brains to work in the radically new age mankind is entering will become fewer and fewer.

This dilemma makes it necessary that recreation people provide intellectually stimulating activities to promote interests and pursuits quickening the desire to learn. It makes it necessary for recreation people to intensify and spread the growing but belated use of leisure in recreating skills and in developing new ones in our older adults. I suggest to you that many of the lines heretofore drawn between so-called adult education and recreation are false and costly ones. Cooperatively, adult education and adult recreation need to attempt much more serious development of the creative facilities of our adults.

But it is not only from the mature that we must draw our nation's talents in the life-and-death struggle now upon us and ahead. We must search for it in the younger ages than heretofore. From many quarters comes the cry that we are lagging behind the Soviet Union in the development of brain power, and thus that we must give much more attention, and speedily, to spotting earlier the scientists, technicians, scholars, and leaders we need.

At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science the speaker emphasized the need for parents and teachers of young children to join together and assist in the national hunt for the gifted and talented, but more talent scouts than these are required. In large metropolitan school systems, an almost mechanical production-line system of progression, by which the pupils in one grade

must move on to the next grade, in order to make room for the clamoring school population pressing up from below, has become SOP (standing operating procedure). In all too many cases, school children are doing little more than serving time; teachers are overloaded and harassed by the demands of the 'numbers racket'; and teaching is geared to the lowest common denominator of intelligence.

I urge upon you the need to include recreation leaders, along with parents and teachers, in this critically important search for talent, and, further, the need to extend the definition of gifted and talented children to cover all forms of creativity, including social leadership. If freedom and democracy are to prevail, we must find and use talents and skills of all kinds in the decades ahead.

Where, I ask you, can the creative aptitudes and abilities, and the leadership proclivities of children be discovered, encouraged, and exercised more readily and effectively than in their freely chosen recreation activities? Do you want to say it is a perversion of their true function to ask recreation leaders to join with parents and teachers as talent scouts? Do you want to remind me that leisure belongs to the consumers; that it is *individuals* who have leisure, and thus that leisure is a prized and intimate personal possession? It is not necessary to remind me, for I have been preaching this along with you for many years, but now I would remind you that the fruits of leisure belong to the nation. I would suggest that now is the time for recreation leaders to restudy their functions as strategic leaders in a democratic nation, as leaders who are working in an area of life which both creates and mirrors the nation's civilization.

The latest listing of *Recreation Topics Meriting Study or Research*, published by the National Recreation Association, includes under the catch-all classification of "Others" this topic: "The extent to which recreation departments are making the most of the leadership qualities of the children, youth, and adults participating in their program."

Please, please—friends, neighbors, and fellow recreation workers—let's pull that topic out from under "Others" and give it a front-and-center classification all its own. The nation does need its recreation leaders as talent scouts! ■

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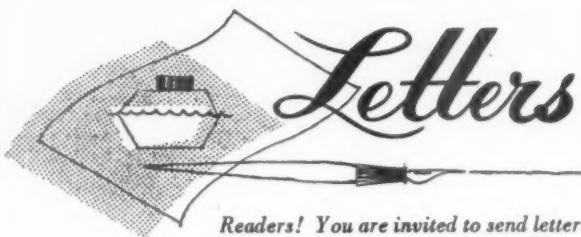
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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

What Is A "Recreator"?

Sirs:

A letter from Mr. Paul Carruth appeared in the April "Letters" column. It expresses an attitude which most of us older recreators have experienced and, which, therefore, elicits a sympathetic response. The attitude is that of violent emotional response (but not, unhappily, of violence done) to the person who is amused to find that recreation is a profession for which people secure college training.

That the college study, leading to a degree in recreation, is not a "crip" curriculum is known by college authorities. I know of one school curriculum, where the percentage of failures is greater than in the engineering curriculum at the same institution.

We recreators know, too, that we give up our leisure, many times, that the leisure of others (such as those who, out of ignorance, are amused) may be enriched. We are the "playboys" who work that others may play.

RALPH J. ANDREWS, director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh.

Swimming Pool Safety

Sirs:

Thank you very much for the excellent publicity you have given to the *Swimming Pool Age* pool design and public relations competitions.

You have always been of great assistance to the swimming pool industry and your cooperation is sincerely appreciated. For this reason I am loathe to, but feel I should, protest two items which appeared in your May issue.

The factor of safety in swimming pools is naturally of tremendous importance. So important, in fact, that Richard L. Brown, Director of Safety Services and Water Safety of the American National Red Cross, serves on the board of directors of the National Swimming Pool Institute, and on the panel of judges of the *Swimming Pool Age* de-

sign competition.

Your item, "Drain Your Pool," is not, however, good safety advice. If you consider a swimming pool a hazard, an empty pool is probably as much of a hazard as a filled pool. Since many pool builders and engineers recommend leaving a pool filled in the winter to withstand the pressures of freezing ground, the best solution is a pool cover, a number of which are on the market today at reasonable prices.

A filled pool also offers a protection against fire as it is an excellent reservoir for fire-fighting water.

The matter of pool regulation is also a serious problem to us, and the National Swimming Pool Institute has consulted with a number of communities throughout the United States to assist them in the preparation of practical legislation. As you may know, *Swimming Pool Age* has also established a competition for the best such legislation.

What has happened is that everybody is trying to get into the act of regulating swimming pools, the latest group being the American Society of Planning Officials. Since comparatively few individuals are versed in the problems of swimming pool construction and operation, this has resulted in a hodge-podge of laws, frequently conflicting. . . .

We feel that planning officials, zoning boards, and similar groups could do far more harm to the public than good; that swimming pool regulation should be left up to building officials and health departments and that their efforts should be coordinated.

The famous "joint committee" of the American Public Health Association and the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers is planning to meet this year with representatives of other public officials and of the National Swimming Pool Institute to revise their "Recommended Practice for Design, Equipment and Operation of Swimming Pools and Other Public Bathing Places," first published in 1926. This should result in modern, practical recommendations,

which can form the basis for public and semipublic pool legislation. In addition, the National Swimming Pool Institute will shortly publish two sets of minimum standards—one for public pools and one for residential pools—and these should be of inestimable value to legislative groups throughout the country.

If swimming pool legislation is drawn up in an orderly and intelligent fashion, public interest can be truly protected.

ROBERT M. HOFFMAN, *publisher, Swimming Pool Age, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City 16.*

Note: We do not share, however, his opinion that the ASPO is not an appropriate agency to propose factors to be considered in drawing up zoning ordinances relating to swimming pools. What do our readers think?—Ed.

More on the Eisteddfod

Sirs:

With considerable interest I have read Lieutenant Trent's letter in the March issue, describing the great Llangollen International Eisteddfod in Wales. As organizing leader of the "one group from America . . . listed in the entire agenda" I would heartily endorse his hope for further American participation. This group traveled under the special sponsorship of American Youth Hostels, presenting American folk singing and square dancing in several countries.

This great festival in the Welsh mountains was surely the highlight of an exciting summer, though not the only festival at which we were our nation's sole representatives. It is the hope of AYH to send future groups to represent American culture abroad on a similar basis. . . .

The brave people of the little Welsh town are indeed to be commended for this great event, now the most important annual event in Welsh culture. . . .

ROBERT C. WOLFE, M.D., *board of directors, American Youth Hostels, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11.*

Wanted—Cortland Alumni

Sirs:

A group of Cortland recreation alumni have formed an embryonic recreation newsletter group. We would like to contact other Cortland-ites in recreation.

A newsletter is published periodically. We are interested in the following information: your business and home address and phone, are you married, and if so, whom did you marry, any children and information on your program?

HARRY G. STOLL, *director of recreation, Community Building, Park Avenue, Wellsville, New York.*

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Things You Should Know . . .

President's Proclamation

National Recreation Month provides an opportunity for our citizens to explore the benefits of the fullest use of their leisure time. This month also emphasizes the wide variety of recreation available in local communities across the land. I believe that the way in which our citizens take advantage of their leisure strongly affects the future health of the nation: moral, physical and intellectual.

Congratulations to the many volunteers who are providing leadership in their local recreation programs and best wishes for a most successful observance of National Recreation Month. — DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

► ATTENTION, National Recreation Congress delegates and exhibitors! The September issue of *RECREATION* is the Congress issue—the last one before the Atlantic City meeting, September 22-26. Exhibitors who would like to make any announcements, give booth numbers, information about forthcoming exhibits, and/or extend a personal welcome to delegates in the pages of this issue should reserve advertising space at once and have copy in our hands by July 20.

► A POLICY STATEMENT on recreation use of public lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management has been approved by the bureau, according to a Department of the Interior statement. "This is a forward step," says Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. "For several years we have been following an informal policy and now we have it down on paper. . . . It recognizes that recreational needs have been growing in step with the population increase and our increasing travel. Lands which years ago weren't even recognized as having recreational value are now developing extremely rich potentials for recreation."

Suitable sites, having important multiple uses which should be retained

in federal ownership, under bureau administration, generally will be made available to state or local agencies by lease or permit. Suitable sites having little importance for multiple use ordinarily will be made available to state or local agencies under terms and conditions ensuring their use for public recreation purposes, for a reasonable period, as provided by law.

► AS A SUBSCRIBER TO *RECREATION*, you will receive the 1958 supplement, Part II, with your September, 1958, issue. This, as you know, is the new annual edition of AGBOR (*A Guide to Books on Recreation*). The guide is an annotated list of carefully selected titles, available through the NRA Recreation Book Center, with discount to members. All of the newest recreation books from trade book publishers are included.

► THE BOOK listed in May, *Swimming and Swimming Strokes* by Max Madlers, published in England by Educational Productions, Ltd., is available in the United States from Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York City 33. The correct price in this country is \$4.25.

► FREE MATERIALS: *Artificial Respiration*, a pocket card of instructions, is available from the Council on Medical Physics, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10.

You and Your Car, a pamphlet which effectively uses sketches in presenting safety rules and regulations, is available from the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Published Materials About Senior Citizens, a list of source material about this age group, is now available from the National Recreation Association, upon request.

Planning Your Retirement by Joy Elmer Morgan, president of Senior Citizens of America, is a leaflet on preparation for later years. Obtain from Mr. Morgan, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

► CERTIFICATION PLANS: The Illinois Recreation Association has begun a

voluntary registration plan for professional recreation personnel in Illinois. The purpose is to establish minimum professional standards for recreation leaders, certify qualifications of recreation personnel, and provide a means of identifying leaders engaged professionally in organized recreation.

The Texas Recreation Society has adopted a plan of certification for the society and, in a recent annual meeting, presented certificates to thirty-two qualified recreators.

► FILMS: An excellent list of films on recreation boating has been published by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. All films listed are 16mm and are available, free of charge, from the sources indicated except where stated otherwise. Return postage is borne by the borrower. The list may be secured gratis from the association's offices at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City 17.

► EDITORIALS ON WILDERNESS BILL (S.1176), and on other bills relating to national parks and monuments, which appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, have been printed in the *Congressional Record* of March 20, 1958, along with Senator Stuart Symington's presentation remarks.

► NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION for national seashore status within the National Park System are three significant areas—Oregon Dunes, Oregon; Point Reyes, California; and portions of Padre Island, Texas.

► ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANNUAL AWARD by the Community Council of Greater New York has been announced by Carl M. Loeb, Jr., council president. This year's award was given to Harrison E. Salisbury of *The New York Times*, for his series of articles on juvenile delinquency, "The Shook-Up Generation."

► A NEW EDITION of the NRA pamphlet, *Recreation and The Church*, is now available from the Association, for one dollar.

The Ill and Handicapped

Recreation leaders working with the ill and the handicapped will be interested in the following articles in this issue which can be adapted to your program: "Going Anywhere?" "Driftwood," "Wonders of the Sea," "Our Responsibility in the Rehabilitation Process," "Story-Telling Kits," "What Makes Fun at a Picnic," and, of course, "Hospital Capsules."

Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

A Case for Beauty

Is beauty to disappear from the American landscape in this era of technological change and the free looting of open spaces by highway authorities? What price our U. S. billion-dollar road project?

"I can make double money outside of Vermont," mourned one of the young engineers on a scenery-wrecking, road-building operation (and for 'Vermont' read any other New England state), "but Vermont is my home and I want to live here. The price I pay for living in Vermont, though, seems to be to destroy what makes Vermont Vermont. I love covered bridges, yet I have demolished five of them."

This story, from a recent *Boston Globe* editorial,* comments on the widespread appearance of blue surveyors' stakes and goes on to ask, "Are there no laws to restrain persons deficient in aesthetic sensibility or in historic imagination?"

In *RECREATION Magazine*, December, 1930, Joseph Lee makes a plea that we give the people beauty. Does this not mean the symphony composed by nature, as well as the beautiful concert given by a symphony orchestra?

How long it takes to create things of loveliness, and how quickly can they be destroyed! Creation calls for so much more of everything—skill, love, time—than does destruction, and sometimes it is impossible. If we make a mistake, putting a highway across a park filled with beauty, for instance, we cannot correct it and return the area to its natural state; we cannot put it right again. So let us proceed with caution when building for the future. As Howard Braucher says, "We build the world we want." Do we want a world of beauty?

Current Haggling

Among those parks currently jousting with the scenery wreckers are: Washington Square Park, New York City; Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C.; Granville Gulf, one of nature's showplaces in Vermont; historic Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Saint Augustine, Florida; and many, many others.

At the 1958 Midwest District Recreation Conference, alone, three hundred

executives of park departments stated that they are confronted with the same common problem—how to avoid allowing park and recreation areas from being cut to pieces by highways, turnpikes, expressways, subdivisions, or what-have-you. Bob Crawford, commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia, addressing that meeting, cautioned, "We are slipping backwards at an alarming pace. We must not only hold the line but plan boldly and courageously for the future. We need an aroused public opinion which will push vigorously for not only protection of what little open space others have acquired for our use, but we need to insist on acquiring sufficient park and recreational areas necessary for an age of increased leisure and growing population."

Be on the Alert

The trees were a measure of coolness along the dusty roads,
The park was a peaceful green place for people to ease their loads,
The road was a ribbon of headlights toward a distant state
And the highwayman came riding riding—riding—
The highwayman came riding, up to the old park gate.

—With apologies to Alfred Noyes

Accent the Positive

It is encouraging to hear of the acquisition of lands these days of encroachment, and the few following instances are indicative of a more healthy, construction trend.** In the forefront of the news is the recent dedication, on April 24, of some seventy miles of sandy beaches and windswept dunes along the picturesque Outer Banks of North Carolina. They became the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, a unit of the National Park System, and our first national seashore, according to an announcement by the National Park Service.

A forgotten glen, favorite of the Indians, is being brought back as a tourist attraction and picnic grounds at Montour Falls, New York; while recreation areas around new Corps of Engineers reservoirs are opening up additional vacation spots across the country. In the upper plains states, seven new reservoirs in the arid flatlands of the desert in Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Montana, will be offering fishing, swimming, and spectacular scenery this summer. In Tennessee, the latest TVA recreation survey, according to the *Tennessee Parks and Recreation Newsletter*, shows some \$72 million worth of recreation facilities along TVA lakeshores.

** See also, "Keeping Ahead of the Bulldozer," on p. 191.

* Signed Uncle Dudley.



JUNE - National Recreation Month
It's your leisure—make the most of it!



Going Anywhere?

*Helpful hints for the planners
of interesting summer vacations.*

Write for Information

IF YOU are planning a camping trip, a fishing trip, a new and different vacation by car, tent, trailer, bicycle—or even “on the hoof”—there are places to which you can write for information about trails, campsites, lodges, motels, game preserves, routes, and so on. A few of them are as follows. For:

- **State and national parks.** Information about both of these is available in free booklets and maps from agencies in states where they are located—such as, highway commissions, state park, game, or forestry commissions, tourist information bureaus. These are in the capital city of each state. Address your request to the state park division of the state government.

Write for list of national parks, to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., then to the superintendent of any of the parks in which you are interested. A list of national park tours can be obtained from American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York City 6.

- **Routes**—Write state highway commissions, state tourist bureaus, or chambers of commerce. Also, routing will be made out and maps supplied, by the local offices of the big gasoline companies. Ask your local gasoline dealer. A few of these maintain touring offices in the larger cities. Some of these are Amoco Travel Service, American Building, Baltimore 2, or 122 East 42nd

Street, New York 17; Cities Service Touring Bureaus, 20 North Wacker Drive, Room 2229, Chicago 6; Sunoco Touring Service, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York 11; Texaco Touring Service, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4; Sinclair Tour Bureau, 7 West 48th Street, New York; Conoco Oil Touring Office, Ponca City, Oklahoma. The Automobile Association of America is, of course, a standard source of information, maps, travel suggestions.

- **Motels**—Write to United Motor Courts, 1460 Pennsylvania Street, Denver 3, Colorado. If you want to take your dog along, write Gaines Dog Research Center, 250 Park Avenue, New York City 17, for their list of the hotels and motels that will accept you and your pet for the night.
- **National monuments**—Get in touch with the National Park Service, address above, for information about fascinating historical monuments from coast-to-coast.
- **Fishing Areas**—Write the fish and game commission of any state.

- **Trails**—Appalachian Trail, write Appalachian Trail Conference, 1916 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., for information, detailed maps. For horseback expeditions and canoe trips, write Trail Riders of the Wilderness, American Forestry Association, 919 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
- **Mountain vacations**—Get information from Forestry Association, 919—

17th Street, Washington 6, D. C.

- **Canadian information**—Write to Canadian Government Travel Bureau, 11 West 49th Street, New York 20, or Canadian Information Service, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York.

- **Bicycles**—Write to American Youth Hostels, 14 West Eighth Street, New York 11, for a list of their hosteling trips either here or abroad.

- **Ranches**—The Dude Rancher Association publishes a quarterly magazine, *The Dude Rancher*, which lists descriptions and addresses of ranches taking paying guests. Address Walter C. Nye, Executive Secretary and Business Manager, P. O. Box 1363, Billings, Montana.

Special Tours and Trips

Railroad, bus, plane, and ship companies arrange special tours and trips. Many of them are all-expense trips and are called “package tours.” The easiest way to find out about these is to consult an authorized travel agent. Such agents make no charge for services, as they receive their commissions from the transportation companies.

The following will be glad to send bus rates and package tour information: *Trailways Travel Service* of New York, 41st Street and Eighth Avenue, New York 36. This line has introduced new luxury service in Washington, D. C. and Charlotte, North Carolina, with hostesses, buffet, restrooms.

Greyhound Lines operate Scenicrui-



ers, over forty-eight states, offer over two hundred preplanned vacation tours. Secure complete information from Greyhound branch in your city or from a travel agency.

Published Materials

Among those that may be helpful:

- *National Forest Vacations*, Forest Service of U. S., Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. \$25.
- *Wilderness Trails*, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1956. \$75.
- *Vacation Guide*, Rand McNally. Get from nearest bookstore or through the Recreation Book Center, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, \$1.50.
- *Station Wagon Living*, William Moss and Franklin M. Reek, Simon and Schuster. \$2.95.
- *Camping Maps, U.S.A.* (major camping areas), \$1.95, and *Camping Trips, U.S.A.*, \$1.00. Glenn and Dale Rhodes, Box 162, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.
- *I Drive the Turnpikes...and Survive*, P. W. Kearney, Ballantine Books, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Paperback. \$.35.

Family camping. See bibliography on page 85, March, 1958, *Recreation*.

Games to Take Along

To keep children (or adults) entertained on a long trip by car, plane, or train, or on that rainy day in camp, have a kit of games at hand.

Mental games come first, of course, because they are swell in the car—everybody can play, and they require no equipment. Among these are the old standbys: Twenty Questions, I See, Graveyards, Coffee Pot. For these, and

others needing only simple equipment, the following game books can be helpful: *Touring Can Be Child's Play*, Carol Lane, Shell Oil Company, RCA Building, New York 20, free; *Fun on a Greyhound Bus*, Louise Price Bell, Greyhound Lines, 245 West 50th Street, New York 19, free; *Travel Games*, Edmund Beaver, Clifton, Texas, \$2.50.

No Litterbugs Allowed!

This year all park, highway, and government officials are tightening up on their antilitter campaigns. Americans should be depositing wrappers, leftovers, bottles, and other trash in a paper bag in the car or trash can at their picnic or campsites. Refuse cans have been placed in parks and wayside areas for you. Let's use them, and contribute to the order and beauty of our American countryside!

For City Park Executives

Why not make tourists welcome in your city parks, provide them with special facilities or services, and a restful shady corner in which to relax? Many of them like to stop driving and rest in the middle of the day, especially in warm weather, and would appreciate such hospitality.* Let them depart with pleasant memories of your city, and a desire to come again.

* See article, "Municipal Picnic Areas and the Tourist," by Dave Dubois, *RECREATION*, June 1954.

Program Leaders

This is vacation planning time! Make the most of it, as a program activity. Show a series of colored slides, of various vacation or camping areas, parks, near you, or across the U.S.A. Many individuals or groups in your center would surely have color transparencies to contribute. Perhaps some would like to tell amusing or otherwise interesting tales about vacation trips of other years.

Take Your Roof, Learn to Pack It

According to an article in *Americas*,** monthly magazine of the Pan American Union, practically everybody in North America is camping out. "Take Your Roof With You," by Scott Seegers, describes the North American scenery and gives information about various ways of camping out successfully.

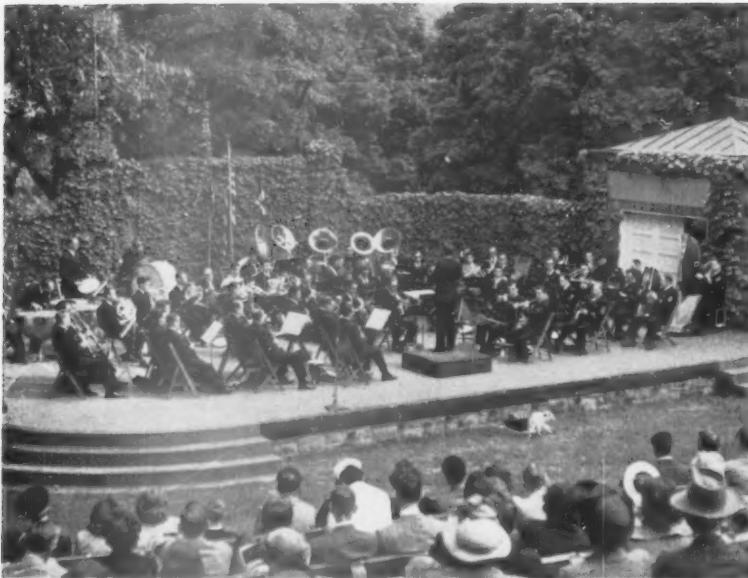
"Camp a couple of times in a pup tent," advises Scott, "then if you like it, invest in a bigger tent . . . Hold a couple of dress rehearsals in your backyard. Assign certain specific tasks to each member of the family . . . it will keep them from sitting around wondering audibly why it's taking Daddy so long to get the tent up."

He maintains that stowing the gear in the car is almost as important as your cargo. The first things to come out at the campground are stove, cooking utensils, food for the next meal, and tent, in that order; therefore, they should be the last to be put in. Next, are the mattresses and sleeping bags . . . Flashlights and drinking water should be kept where you can get them without burrowing under a lot of other things. A checklist is not a bad idea.

Get to your destination early enough to set up camp and have your fire going before sundown. Few human frustrations equal that of an after-dark struggle with yards of recalcitrant canvas.

"But the next morning, or the one after," he says, "you will crawl out of the sack to watch the sun produce a day as pristine and shining as the first dawn of creation. Whether it rises to look on an emptiness of sea and wind-scorched beach, or to thrust javelins of light among the somber evergreens of the mountains, you will feel the touch of the infinite." ■

**January 1958 Annual Travel Issue.



Wide variety of cultural activities made available includes summer symphony series.



Unique, in that it is located outside city limits and about five miles from the business center of Wheeling, West Virginia, Oglebay Park, one of the most beautiful municipally owned parks in the United States, is a striking example of a country estate converted to public recreation use.

Known formerly as Waddington Farm, the summer home of Colonel Earl W. Oglebay, this 754-acre tract of land was bequeathed to the city in 1926. The terms of the will gave the city three years to accept or reject it. The property included some sixty buildings, among them wagon sheds, sheep barns, greenhouses, dairy barns, poultry houses, the mansion, carriage house, stables, and residences. Taken over by the city in 1929, this largest municipal park in West Virginia now consists of more than a thousand acres. Many of the original buildings have been adapted to park use.

Since, at that time, a group of five public-spirited citizens had just recently raised \$350,000 to acquire the 130-acre Wheeling Park for the city, the city government was afraid that the responsibility of another and larger park might become burdensome. The colonel, however, had closely followed the workings of this group of citizens, now known as the Wheeling Park Commission, and felt that his estate would be well handled by them. During the three-year decision period, the farm manager was kept on as park superintendent and the area was maintained by funds from the Oglebay estate.

From the beginning, maintenance threatened to be the usual burden. Even though the Wheeling Park Commission has a levy to maintain its city parks, that income amounts to approximately one dollar per capita, an annual revenue of \$60,000. This money is hardly sufficient to maintain the

basic facilities in any park, let alone add new improvements.

From 1929 to 1935 roads, sanitation, and water were the major accomplishments. During that period, a few picnic sites were established, and nature trails, bridle paths, and a nine-hole golf course came into existence.

A group of interested citizens was incorporated as Oglebay Institute in 1930. This organization was set up "To cooperate with, assist, and supplement the activities of the Wheeling Park Commission . . . the extension division of West Virginia University, and such other organizations as may undertake to establish and conduct educational or recreational courses or activities within the sphere of activity of this corporation. . . ." Since then, Oglebay Institute has conducted a program designed to provide recreation, educational, and cultural opportunities for the Wheeling area. Institute-sponsored activities include a summer entertainment series, an Easter sunrise service, Sunday vespers, nature walks, children's zoo, winter lectures, nature nights, a sixth-grade educational project in nature study, astronomy, and such camps as a week-long junior nature camp, a two-week drum major and majorette camp, a children's day camp of four days per week, for ten weeks, and a spring and fall folk dance camp of one week each. Weekly events during the summer consist of play-party nights, one-man art shows, and the operation of a museum program and a nature center.*

Oglebay Park now has a swimming pool, outdoor theater, picnic shelters, picnic sites, tennis courts, tennis shelter, family-vacation cabins, eighteen-hole golf course, golf driving range, nature trails, bridle paths, riding stable, horse-show ring, children's center, caddy camp, carriage-house

* For a more complete picture of institute activities see "Creating an Art-Minded Community . . . at Oglebay," RECREATION, June 1955.

The Park

Called by one of its writer-patrons, "The People's Park," its many services have been developed through community efforts and cooperation.

That Has Everything

by Oglebay Park Staff

theater, a recreation building for dances and public gatherings, lake, Wilson Lodge, nature building, garden center, greenhouses, dining rooms, snack shops, and overnight camping accommodations for seven hundred persons. The program has an annual subsidy of approximately \$65,000, with which it employs a director, naturalist, museum curator, recreation specialist, crafts teacher, numerous part-time instructors, and necessary clerical help. The extension service of West Virginia University maintains part of the staff.

During his lifetime, Crispin Oglebay, the colonel's nephew, made liberal financial contributions to the institute. He also bequeathed fifty per cent of his estate to Oglebay Park, for a program of education and recreation. He had suggested to the distribution committee of the Cleveland Foundation that the institute would be a likely instrument to carry out such a program.

Realizing the acute need for expert guidance in the development of such a spacious area, the commission sought the services of the National Recreation Association, having become acquainted with the NRA through Charles Reed, its district representative at that time. Mr. Reed recommended the services of the NRA's park specialist, the late Leibert H. Weir, who spent considerable time working out a preliminary master plan for the development of buildings and another plan for activities, using existing organizations and special-interest groups. Throughout the park's formative years, 1929 to 1935, Mr. Weir's interest continued, and upon the farm manager's death, in 1935, he recommended a graduate of the NRA school as a likely superintendent. Having been one of Mr. Weir's students, the new man followed the established pattern and further developed the plan, with

the continued guidance of Mr. Weir until the latter's death.

The park commission was spending about \$42,000 per year because of high maintenance and conversion costs. Dearth of proper facilities limited attendance to 40,000 a year, resulting in an exorbitant attendance cost of more than one dollar per person. Oglebay visitors, today, numbering an estimated 1,125,000, are costing local taxpayers less than two and a half cents each.

Special-Interest Projects

To broaden the scope of activities, a plan of encouraging certain groups to take an active part in special-interest phases of the program has been undertaken, thus helping to finance a number of worth-while activities and to secure volunteer leadership. Some of these are:

- The Wheeling Garden Center employs a full-time director to perpetuate an interest in gardening and beautification, sponsors flower shows, gardening classes, and lectures; maintains a garden center in the park, and publishes a bulletin.
- The Children's Association brings orphans and city playground children to the park, to enjoy the swimming pool and other park activities without charge, including transportation.
- A golf club, organized to improve the general conditions of the golfer, conducts tournaments, social events, and assists the park in the financing of minor improvements. Sponsored and subsidized by the golf club, the caddy camp's work parallels that of the Children's Association, and provides supervised summer-camp advantages for about sixty boys, who earn their expenses by caddying.

→

In spring the park golf course shows its carefully preserved natural beauty. Caddies have their own camp.



Professional instruction is given in all outdoor sports, throughout the year. Special-interest groups are active.



- Employing a professional to give private and group lessons on the Oglebay courts, the tennis club also conducts tournaments, arranges exhibitions, and plans social events for tennis enthusiasts and players.
- To help make riding a self-supporting activity, the saddle club conducts a yearly horse show, the profits from which are put into riding facilities and, eventually, will be used for their maintenance. The riding academy, incidentally, is the only concession in operation.
- Promoting skiing as a park activity, the ski club has raised funds for the construction of a ski tow that has been donated to the park. This same group has been active in carrying on a series of meetings at which pictures and talks have been devoted to skiing fundamentals.
- Creating an interest in the Viennese waltz for older people, the waltz night committee has earned money to assist in the financing of the summer symphony series and to make improvements to the recreation building for dances and public gatherings.
- Promoting dances on special occasions, the 63 Club has raised money to improve dance facilities. A grand piano and chairs and tables are representative contributions of this volunteer organization.
- Volunteer fire department members are employees of Oglebay Park. This unit exists to protect park property from fire, yet these men have provided recreation activities for fellow members and have sponsored numerous events, mainly, an annual turkey shoot and weekly square dances, to raise money for new fire-fighting equipment.
- In the camping field, one of Oglebay's most recent offerings is a sports camp for teen-agers. Professional instruction in the fundamentals of golf, swimming, tennis, boating, canoeing, and riding is offered three days a week for eight weeks. Camp Russel, an overnight camp with a capacity of two hundred and eighty, makes the operation of a private

camp easy. This unit serves county 4-H groups, the local YMCA, and is the setting for a junior nature camp, a spring and fall folk dance camp, and a drum majorette camp.

* * * *

Of the 106 picnic sites, sixty are unnumbered and may be used without reservation. The forty-six numbered sites have fireplaces and may be reserved. Three shelters are also available for large groups and organizations.

Canoeing, boating, and fishing make Schenck Lake, a three-acre artificial lake, a mecca for water enthusiasts. Frequently stocked with bass, channel catfish, and trout, the lake is the answer for the local fisherman who hasn't time to travel to faraway places, but yet longs to try his luck. Rowboats, single- and double-treadle boats, and a canoe add to the fun. A frozen lake in winter makes ideal skating. Fourteen miles of wooded trails, open meadows, and country roads provide beauty for outdoor lovers. Buffet suppers are served on the terraces overlooking the outdoor theater, where Wheeling's symphony gives five "pop" concerts during the summer.

Completely modern, family-vacation cabins are obtainable by advance reservation the year around. Cottage rooms, less elaborate, may also be rented. Oglebay's newest structure, Wilson Lodge, a community center with guest rooms to accommodate out-of-town participants in all phases of the program, offers the best in comfortable living quarters.

Along with the participation activities, the park has continued to maintain its areas of natural and landscaped beauty for quiet and contemplation. Through gifts of public-spirited citizens an arboretum is under way, with a twenty-year plan of development.

Careful planning and unselfish administration by the Wheeling Park Commission, and the devoted and tireless efforts on the part of the staff and the many, many volunteers have combined to make Oglebay Park really exceptional. ■

Adult Recreation Club—Financial Reports—1957

[These clubs are the background of playgrounds and recreation in Decatur, Illinois, and among other things, raise money for special projects. For more detailed information, see the article "Adult Recreation Clubs," by Russell Foval, superintendent of recreation in Decatur, in RECREATION, March, 1953.—Ed.]

Club	Total Receipts	Total Expenses	Amounts Spent for Recreation Program, Supplies and Improvements	Balance Dec. 1957
Galloway	\$1362.48	958.12	261.64	404.36
Garfield	1918.03	1323.39	354.23	589.64
Hess	1998.53	1461.70	596.35	536.83
Johns Hill	1843.65	1259.01	667.90	584.64
Lions	1160.56	599.00	183.40	561.56
Monroe	963.49	827.60	365.80	135.89
Mueller	727.13	642.97	29.36	84.16
Torrence	2128.76	1657.42	663.15	471.34
	\$12102.63	8734.21	3121.83	3368.42

Improvements and supplies included:

Movies	Circle ball courts	Metal basketball nets	Hard surface areas
Floodlights and switches	Record players	Bleachers	Rubber home plates
Craft materials	Tether ball courts	Pole steps	Swing seats
Basketball goals and nets	Safety fence	Bicycle racks	Merry-go-rounds
			Slides

Money carried over has been set aside for similar projects in 1958.

Keeping Ahead of the Bulldozer



Highways

In view of the ruthless methods employed by some highway authorities in developing plans that cut across or eliminate park and recreation areas, it is encouraging to note cooperative relationships between a state highway department and local park authorities. The superintendent of parks in Minneapolis reports* that the Minnesota State Highway Department, which is the agent of the national government in the planning of highways within the state, has been most considerate of the impact of its proposed plans upon the city and its various neighborhoods. Agencies of the state and federal governments have presented the park department with the preliminary plan for an interstate system of highways and this plan is now being studied for its implications and possible disruptions of present parks and parkways.

The Minneapolis Park Department, in turn, has submitted to the state highway department a memorandum relating to the planning of urban highways with respect to the park and recreation system. The memorandum stated certain general principles concerning the park system which are summarized as follows:

- The area of the park and recreation grounds of Minneapolis cannot stand reduction. In consequence of this, it becomes necessary that any reduction in the area of a park must be compensated for in such a manner as to permit the establishment of an equal or greater park value elsewhere.
- Dignity, beauty, and even grandeur should be considered in the planning and design of new highways.
- Highway planning should take into consideration the natural boundaries of the school districts, park usage, and commercial services, in order that well-defined neighborhoods should be disrupted as little as possible.
- As parkways are designed essentially for pleasure traffic there should be, wherever possible, grade separations between parkways and high-speed highways, in order that the parkways shall be used as little as possible for the draining off of through traffic.

The memorandum also outlines the fundamental character of the Minneapolis park system, classifying the type of holdings within the system, outlining the specific points of park-highway contact, and making recommendations concerning acquisition and construction which would be in the interest of the park system.

Payment for Lands

According to *Jersey Plans* (second quarter 1957) issued by the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, a Supreme Court ruling requires the state to pay a municipality for lands taken for a parkway: "The New Jersey Supreme Court has recently ruled that the state must compensate municipalities for acquired municipal property. Specifically, the court said that the state highway department must pay Fort Lee for the slice of park land it took in 1954 for the Palisades Interstate Parkway."

"This 4-2 decision has knocked down as unwarranted pre-

vious court decisions which contended that the state could appropriate any municipal property held in governmental capacity."

Land Acquisition and Policies

In his address, "Land Acquisition," at the 1957 conference of the American Institute of Park Executives, Hugh R. Pomeroy, director of the Westchester County, New York, Department of Planning, presented an unusually effective challenge to park and recreation authorities. His address is summarized in the concluding paragraph: "To get the land we need, we must have *programs* to carry out *plans* that express *policies*. Back of all this we must have an understanding of what we are dealing with, motivated by conviction—deep, driving conviction—of the importance of what we are doing and of the abiding goodness of it."

* * * *

Roberts Mann of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Illinois, addressed the conference on the subject of "Land Policies."** His comments merit consideration by all park and recreation authorities:

"The primary need in any park system is for a comprehensive, carefully constructed statement of policies, formally adopted and published. Then, if major problems arise, such as proposals for encroachment, subtraction, or improper use of park land, the administrator and his board have something concrete to back up their resistance, and ammunition for citizens who are eager or can be enlisted to support them. Too many wait until a serious threat develops and then, by the time they have organized their reasoning and support, they have lost the battle."

"The park and recreation departments which succeed and progress are those with published policies, master control plans for present and future holdings, and administrators who, truly understanding and accurately gauging the needs of their community, are able to sell their principles and their program to the citizens of that community." ■

"Metropolitan Sprawl"

"One of the most pressing general problems in the field of conservation is the disappearance of the green spaces and natural areas in and around our expanding cities and towns," according to *The New York Times* of February 2, 1957. An article, by John B. Oakes, goes on to point out the explosion of population in this "Age of the Bulldozer," resulting in a great tidal wave of unplanned "development," really not development in any true sense at all but rather a chaotic outward surge from urban centers. The countryside bordering many built-up areas is rapidly turning into a vast rural slum through a process that is becoming known as "metropolitan sprawl."

***Parks and Recreation*, January, 1958.

*Seventy-third Annual Report, Board of Park Commissioners, 1955.

“Roughing It” in Comfort

“How and where” for the
family or other group who wants
to take a camping trip.



In this day of push-button controls, air conditioning and electronics, vacationists are doing a complete about-face to get away from it all and go back to nature. There seems to be a current trend toward traveling in the rough, *en famille*, by land and by sea. Some set out with a pack on their backs, a compass in one hand, and a mountain guidebook in the other. They sleep in the open in a sleeping bag, pitch a pup tent to protect them from the elements, or stay at one of the overnight shacks along a trail, and cook outdoors boy-scout fashion. This is fun for a day or two, but, realistically, not too comfortable and more for the truly rugged types. In any case such a trip should be worked up to by easy stages.

Then there are the trailer enthusiasts. However, trailer travel necessitates a larger initial outlay, is limited as to places to stop, and actually involves less outdoor living than a simple cottage on the seashore.

A happy medium in the back-to-nature move is that of traveling as comfortably as possible with tent or tents and as much practical folding gear as can fit into your car. There are many sources of supply; well known among these are Macy's, Modell's, Abercrombie & Fitch, and Sears Roe-buck.

The most important item, the tent, should be chosen most carefully. It should be bugproof and should go up with a minimum of effort and time, so it won't be a chore to make and break camp, and it should (like everything else) fold compactly. An umbrella tent, nine feet by nine feet, best answers these purposes. This comes in one piece with a canvas floor, either one or two screened and flapped windows, and a mosquito-net door which also has a canvas flap. When you get the knack of it, you can put it up in about fifteen minutes, and it folds to about the size of a small duffel bag, with the stakes and center pole included.

Inside, the tent can be set up as much like your bedroom at home as possible barring such conveniences as a telephone and closet! Folding canvas beds with wood or aluminum frames, air or kapok mattresses and pillows, small sheets and blankets and a couple of pillowcases will make you snug as

Adapted, with permission, from material prepared by the Parents and Teachers Association of the Ethical Culture School, New York City. Secretary of the association and a graduate of the school, Mrs. BAER is a parent who assists with preparation of school publications.

a bug in a rug. Don't forget a folding backrest or two for reading in bed. Between the beds, you can place a table that opens to bridge-table size, but when folded resembles a backgammon set, handle and all. For light, you can hang an “Instalite” or “Prepo” lantern from the center pole or have one at each side of the bedside table. These lanterns give more light than a hundred-watt bulb. An aluminum folding chair, a couple of unbreakable ashtrays and an unbreakable mirror complete the interior.

For food and cooking equipment, essentials are a well-insulated camping icebox, a nest of pots and pans, and either a Coleman two-burner pressure gasoline stove or a two-burner “Instalite” or “Prepo” stove. The latter two operate on canned gas sold with the stoves. Any of these will cook your meal as quickly as your gas or electric range at home. A folding stand to fit your stove is a great convenience, too.

Aside from the usual cooking utensils (indoor and out), handy items to have are collapsible canvas water buckets, a folding charcoal burner and charcoal, and enough extra canvas or ponchos to make yourself a three-sided kitchen (the tent door flap makes the ceiling) in case of rain. For the dining quarters, you can use your bedside table with a plastic cover, folding chairs, and the silver and crockery you would use for an ordinary picnic.

Things to Remember

Things not to forget are Thermos bottles, an ice pick, and long, heavy nails, a tin for gasoline for your stove or extra canned gas cartridges, large paper bags for litter, an axe if you're a boy scout, and kindling and newspaper if you're not (in either case, the irreplaceable boy scout knife), and the all-important first-aid kit.

The tent flap can be useful as the ceiling of your dining quarters in case of rain. Ponchos also prove handy.



Other indispensable items for camping are warm blankets and/or sleeping bags, blanket straps, yards of washline, clothespins, wire hangers, rubber bands, flashlights, insecticide and insect repellent. For side trips, a knapsack and canteen are handy. Bring enough equipment for entertainment indoors in rainy weather—games, cards, books, puzzles. Food and clothes are left to individual discretion, except that about half of what you think you will need will be more than enough.

If you become a truly ardent camper, you will discover certain gadgets that will become personally important, such as, say, your Picasso hanging over the mantle. Incidentally, one of the joys and a favorite pastime for campers is to visit other people's tents and see how they live.

People and Places

In fact, *people* are one of the most important experiences in this gypsy type of life. The people you find camping seem, on the whole, different from those you usually meet. There is a camaraderie peculiar to this special group. You will find them direct, wholesome, unaffected, natural. You can't imagine the adventures you can have by simply undertaking to get some ice (remember the ice pick?) for your icebox! You may meet the local folk, on the one hand, who dig the ice from under layers of sawdust or you may get your ice from a fashionable resort hotel, via the back door. Even shopping for food can, in a small town, be extremely interesting and enlightening.

Plan your trip ahead, but not down to the last detail. You must have a general destination, know where you can camp along the way. It is best to write the state park commission in the capital of each state through which you intend to pass for information about its campsites.* Everything can be quite flexible, however. By making inquiries along the way, you will find many interesting places to set up camp that you hadn't counted on. You might find some so much to your liking that you will want to stay for a while. However, it is best to know the location of state camping facilities, to ensure your not being stranded.

As far as I know, all the states have some parks with camping facilities; but not all state parks allow camping. They vary in number from West Virginia, with only three, to

Pennsylvania, which has forty-six parks set up for campers. Generally speaking, they all have outdoor fireplaces, large picnic tables, level tent sites, parking space, water, and nearby toilets. Some places supply wood; in others, you have to buy or ferret. Some have raised wooden platforms (this is where the long nails are essential). Like each camper, each ranger takes pride in his unique type of facilities.

There are some parks that cater just to campers. Some parks require a permit for camping and their literature will indicate this. Most charge for the use of their campsites. This varies, often even within a state; the average charge is a dollar a night.

Speaking of costs, your equipment will cost about \$150 and should last for years. The only other expenses are food, which you would have anyway, and gasoline—a really low-cost vacation.

If you are not sure that you will want to repeat your camping experience, there are other ways of camping without investing in equipment. New York's Lake George, for example, has campsites on forty-eight of its islands. You can make headquarters at either Camp Jerry or Bolton Landing and paddle to as many of the islands as you wish. Headquarters will supply you with tents, cots, mess kits, an axe, and canoes. You shop for your food en route. All you have to do is bring enough warm clothes, blankets and ponchos. They will load your canoe for you, give you a map of the lake and you can take off in any direction you like for as long as you like. It is not worth while, however, for less than a long week end.

Assume that you are now ready to pack your car with your newly purchased equipment (an art in itself). Leaving your chic clothes at home and, manned with various maps which show state parks and campsites, you are off to almost anywhere.

In the East, there are nice trips through the Adirondacks, the Green Mountains, and the White Mountains, particularly if you enjoy mountain climbing, or even up into Canada. You can spend a whole vacation just wandering around Pennsylvania or take an unusually lovely trip down through the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Great Smokies. These trips take about two weeks. If you have less, explore your own state parks; if more, go West.

Have fun and good camping! ■

Sandpipers

JESSIE L. SALLS



Think you sandpipers have fun
As chasing waves they turn and run?
Do herring gulls, or maybe doves,
Any of my special loves,
Have a humor all their own?
Or is this gift for man alone?
If you think this can't be so
Watch pipers flee the undertow.

You Can Take It With You!

Camping according to campfire girls expert.

Arline Broy

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In planning there are tools, first-aid items, cooking utensils and implements, clothing and toilet articles, program equipment, bedding, and shelter to consider.

There are many kinds of tents. There are also many kinds of temporary shelters that can be created from a single piece of canvas known as a "tarp shelter." There is no perfect shelter any more than there is a perfect house, for choice will be based on personal preference and the functions the shelter must perform. Some tent "names" are used by all manufacturers; other are used exclusively by one. Consider:

Length of trip. A low model such as a pup tent may be fine for overnight; one that will let a person stand up occasionally is better for longer trips.

Climate. Some tents, such as the wall tent, provide cross-ventilation; others don't, but may offer better protection in bad weather.

Transportation. The Baker tent is ideal for automobile camping as the canopy can be erected next to the car; the Explorer tent is lighter to carry on foot or by canoe. Some tents require more ropes, poles and/or stakes than others. *Number of campers and amount of gear.* A tent with sidewalls is more roomy than one without, though sidewalls add weight.

If buying a tent, study its material and its special features. A tightly woven army duck tent finished with a water repellent and mildew resistant dry finish is lighter and more serviceable than a

looser weave fabric that has been waterproofed with a waxlike substance. Watch for interesting new materials, too. Some tents are being made of light-weight balloon cloth that cuts down on weight by fifty per cent, in comparison to duck.

To figure the number of campers a tent will accommodate, compute the number of square feet of floor space in relation to sleeping-bag dimensions. A "junior" size sleeping bag is about thirty-two by seventy inches. An adult sleeping bag runs six inches or so longer. Allow for gear and some space between sleepers. Whether or not there are sidewalls affects the amount of "working" space. Encourage girls to carry gear in duffel bags.

What to sleep in? A sleeping bag is

synthetics, will be made from crimped fibers in batts, rather than from clippings or mill-end fibers of the material. Any filling that is not new ("virgin") will not have as much fluff and is therefore not as warm. However, a blanket liner of cotton flannel can be inserted.

It is a good idea to put a muslin "sleep sheet" in any bag to protect it from soil. Taper the sheet slightly toward the foot and after folding lengthwise sew raw edges together. Daily airing of sleeping bag allows perspiration to escape and thus makes a warmer bed for the next night. A full-length zipper along the side and across the bottom permits better airing than a partial zipper and a zipper keeps out more cold air than do snap fasteners. To encourage a stubborn zipper, apply soap or light lubricating oil.

The outer fabric may be water repellent on the top, but only the bottom should be waterproofed. Some sleeping bags have a pocket for an air mattress. Lacking an air mattress, the clever camper will dig a small "hip hole" under a sleeping bag or blanket bed for contoured sleeping comfort! Replace the sod in the hole before leaving.

A homemade bedroll of blankets can be very comfortable, but a ground cloth underneath it is a must to keep out moisture from the ground. A good bedroll is one from which the blankets cannot be kicked off.

Many different materials can be used as ground cloths. Some with grommets have multiple uses and can be used for emergency shelter or equipment covers when tied to poles or stakes. Improvised ground cloths can be made of plastic, oilcloth, or even of fully waterproof insulating paper. Newspapers placed between a ground cloth and a bedroll give warmth but newspapers should not be used as ground cloths. Heavy gauge polyethylene film, sold by the yard, makes an excellent ground cloth.

A poncho, an especially designed type of rain gear, can serve as a ground cloth. But, a word of warning, too often when the poncho is needed for wearing is the same time when protection is needed for the bedroll! It is best to have both.

Condensed and reprinted, with permission from The Camp Fire Girl, March 1958.



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"Would you mind unzipping my sleeping bag?"

the ideal choice because it is light, easy to carry—and means no bedmaking! Blanket beds can be just as comfortable and in fact, when the weather is changeable, they are more adaptable since a blanket or two can be removed.

Sleeping bags, like tents, come in many styles and materials. A goose-down-filled sleeping bag, the most expensive, gives maximum warmth for its weight. Many other satisfactory fillings are used, among them various synthetics—Dacron, Insulon, Fiberfill, and so on. These have the advantage of being mothproof and nonallergenic to more people than is down. Better bags, those with the most "fluff" to trap air cells and thus give better insulation, if filled with

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DRIFTWOOD

Stella Murphy

*How to find
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of beautifully
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A piece of brown and gray wood, requiring very little work, was brushed clear and lined with polyethylene. Flower holders are imbedded in clay.



Weathered wood is perhaps a better term than driftwood since the latter is associated so universally with wood found on coastal beaches. Such wood, however, may come from trees, branches, and roots that have been exposed to wind, sand, water, and other erosive elements in lakes, ponds, swamps, deserts, and mountains, as well as beaches. Many times the pieces have been worn into smooth, beautifully grained, and often, colored shapes that, when collected, cleaned, polished, or left in their natural state, form beautiful and decorative art objects for home use. Their use is generally governed by their shape and your imagination.

Depending upon the natural form, driftwood may be used for candle holders, console pieces, lamp bases, and bases for coffee tables. Smaller pieces may be used as component parts of mobiles, flower arrangements, book ends, and centerpieces. Even smaller pieces make good decorations as a place setting for seafood meals or tray decorations. Unusual, large shapes may stand

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alone on the floor or in front of a fireplace in the summer, a nice change.

After collecting the driftwood, the first step is to let it dry out thoroughly. This may take days or weeks, depending upon the size of the piece and the degree of moisture. When thoroughly dry, it must be cleaned and any soft, decayed spots removed. A dull knife is good for this job, because it is important not to cut into the good wood. A strong brush is helpful to remove all sand, soil, leaves, moss, shells, or other debris.

Once the piece is thoroughly cleaned, study it. Look at it from all angles and sides. Decide upon its most picturesque position. Find its base. Decide on its best use without destroying the natural lines. Notice its shadows, and any curves it may have.

Then decide whether it should be bleached. If so, use any common laundry bleach, and again let it dry thoroughly. To polish and bring up the grain, use steel wool and very fine sandpaper. Don't rush this. Turn the piece frequently, use delicate pressure so that tiny curves and depressions are not removed. They give the natural charm that makes driftwood exotic and lovely. After each sanding and use of steel wool, brush the piece thoroughly, so no

dust will mar the completed piece.

To retain the natural appearance and color of the wood, give it several waxings with butcher's wax, polishing with a soft cloth between each thin waxing. The harder the wood, the more coats of wax and the more polishing needed. To darken the wood, a coating of shoe polish may be used, followed by waxing, or a tiny bit of any oil paint, such as umber, may be added to the wax. Painting or gilding the wood usually detracts from its innate, natural beauty.

If a piece is to be made into a lamp base, make sure it is perfectly balanced, or add a separate, more stable base by first drilling holes into the wood so that the driftwood doesn't split, and then use wood screws. A piece of felt should be glued to the bottom to prevent table scratching. Coffee-table bases should be large, strong, and firm. They require many days of polishing. A sheet of glass may be fitted for the top.

Finding, collecting, and finishing driftwood is a fascinating hobby; looking for it adds to the pleasure of trips and hikes. It's a hobby that brings pleasure before and after. ■

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SEVENTEEN

by Bernard Lansky



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These suggestions for adult education classes apply equally well to the program of an adult reading or discussion group in the recreation center.



Deadman's Finger

IN RECENT YEARS there has arisen a tremendous surge of interest in the sea and its mysteries. Such books as *The Sea Around Us*, *The Silent World*, and *The Old Man and the Sea* have been received enthusiastically by the American public. Hollywood has given added impetus to this interest in the sea with its dramatic productions of *Moby Dick*, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, and its many films of underwater life.

In increasing numbers Americans are making for the seashores for holidays and vacations, in search of sun, sea air and seashells. If it is our job as adult educators to respond to current interests of adults, then a program dealing with the sea would seem a necessity.

It is with good reason that the sea has arrested our interest and curiosity, because the oceans hold a wealth of amazement and entertainment for children and adults alike. All life in the sea is fascinating, but by way of introduction, we might look at some of nature's oddities who live in the ocean depths.

The starfish, found quite frequently on the seashore, possesses really marvelous powers of regeneration. When one of the symmetrical arms of this sea

animal is broken off, he quickly grows another. Although most higher animals take food into the mouth, and thence into the stomach, the starfish pushes out its stomach to the food, then ingests it. Favorite food of this curious sea creature are oysters, much to the dismay and annoyance of commercial oystermen. To devour an oyster, the starfish uses its five arms to squeeze and push the oyster from its lodging in the shell.

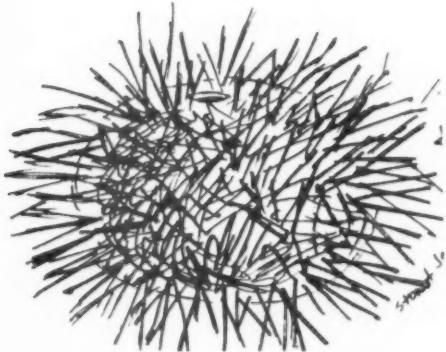
The barnacle, so often found attached to driftwood, piers, or boats, takes an upside-down view of life, for he stands on his head all during his adult life and kicks food into his mouth with his feet. The barnacle is doggedly persistent. All the ingenious chemical treatments and devices contrived by man still cannot completely prevent barnacles from growing on ships and boats and impeding their speed.

The fresh water eel, known for its skill in stealing the fisherman's bait, spawns in the open sea, and the young eel may spend as much as three years working his way back to fresh water.

MR. BRYAN, an instructor at Orlando Junior College, Orlando, Florida, offers a plan appealing to the current interest in marine life.

Wonders

Sea Urchin



The scallop, whose empty shell we find so often by the seashore, used jet propulsion long before it occurred to man. The scallop's movement is accomplished by opening and closing his valves with such force that the expelled jet of water drives the animal a yard or more in a straight line. To avoid capture he can change direction with each surge.

An interesting parallel of human behavior patterns is exhibited by the tunicates or sea squirts. Lying on the beach, tunicates appear to be nothing but mere globs of jellylike material. During their early life they are quite active. Then suddenly, at a certain point in their development, they stop moving, attach themselves to some object, to become sessile during their entire adult life.

Books About the Sea

An adult education program planned around a study of the sea could be rewarding and stimulating, if trips to the seashore and popular readings are combined. [A well-rounded lesson.]

of the Sea

Charles A. Bryan

Such well-written, yet inexpensive books, as those in the following list, most of which are available in twenty-five-cent paperbound editions, could serve for readings and discussions: *The Sea Around Us* and *Under the Sea Wind*, Rachel L. Carson; *The Silent World*, Captain J. Y. Cousteau; *This Great and Wide Sea*, Robert E. Coker; *Underwater Sport*, Albert Vander Kogel and Rex Lardner; *Down to the Ships in the Sea*, Harry Grossett; *Charles Darwin and His Problems*, Evelyn Cheesman; *Adventuring with Beebe*, William Beebe; *The Seashore*, Herbert S. Zim and Lester Ingle.

The last book listed, *The Seashore*, is written by both a zoologist and an educator. It is one of the "Golden Nature Guide" series, and has many illustrations designed for the amateur marine biologist. It could logically serve as a text for an adult program.

The Great Outdoor Association, 9250 Golf Boulevard, St. Petersburg, Florida, publishes several one-dollar illustrated books on marine life. Marine Studios, Marineland, Florida, also would be a source of booklets for the course.

Scientific literature that would be useful for identification of specimens collected and as authoritative references include: *American Seashells*, R. Tucker

Abbott; *Field Book of Seashore Life*, Roy Waldo Miner; and *General Zoology*, Tracy I. Storer.

With these texts it should be possible to identify scientifically most sea life. Abbott's book is a very complete text on seashells, and contains many excellent color plates of all common shells.

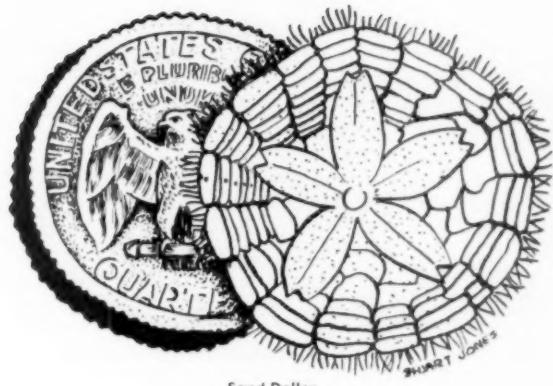
Fiction Stories

A number of fiction stories related to the sea that could be suggested for supplementary reading include:

Captains Courageous, Rudyard Kipling; *Captain Horatio Hornblower*, C. S. Forester; *Tales from the High Seas*, A. E. Hogboon; *The Old Man and the Sea*, Ernest Hemingway; *Moby Dick*, Herman Melville; *The Sea Wolf*, Jack London; *In the Sargasso Sea*, Thomas A. Janvier; *The Caine Mutiny*, Herman Wouk; *A Treasury of Sea Stories*, Gordon Aymer; *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, Jules Verne; *Casuals of the Sea*, William McFee; and *Mutiny on the Bounty*, Charles B. Nordhoff and James Norman Hall.

Note: The following list of sea fiction might also interest you. Among the many fine books by Joseph Conrad are *Lord Jim* and *Nigger of the Narcissus*; *Great Circle*, Robert Carse; *Northwest Passage*, Kenneth Roberts; and *The Cruel Sea*, Nicholas Monsarrat.—Ed.

Several of Walt Disney's short features, suitable for adult classes can be rented for audio-visual programs. Other marine films available on a rental basis through the Florida State University Film Library, Tallahassee, include:



Sand Dollar

Marine Animals and Their Food (Coronet), *Marine Life* (Marineland, Florida), *Sea Urchin* (W. W. Education), *The Story of Menhaden* (U. S. Department of Interior), *Wonders of the Sea* (T.F.C.), *Wonders of the Deep* (E.P.S.), and many other fine films.

An adult program might well be divided into six units dealing with (1) the sponges; (2) echinoderms and coelenterates; (3) sea arthropods; (4) seashells; (5) some Florida fish; and (6) plants of the sea. A Saturday afternoon could be devoted to collecting specimens, and one or two evening classes a week to identifying specimens and a discussion of the readings.

A biology teacher or a naturalist who had acquired skills in methods of teaching adults could be a leader or director of such a program. Minimum equipment for such classes would be nets, empty jars for storing specimens, formaldehyde, and buckets. Transportation to a beach or to inland waters would be needed.

With the Atlantic on our east and the Pacific on our west, many Americans know and love the sea. An adult education program designed to explore the sea's mysteries could well be both entertaining and revealing to our increasing numbers of ocean-conscious citizens. ■

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40th Recreation Congress Planning and Policy Committee in session. L to r., A. Williams, NRA; R. W. Crawford, NRA National Advisory Council; Dorothy B. Taaffe, ARS; committee chairman, G. M. Skea, Public Recreation Association of N. J.; C. B. Cranford, ARS; D. Goodwin, N. J. Bureau of Parks and Recreation; and Willard B. Stone, secretary of the 40th Congress.



Robert W. Crawford
Chairman,
General Interest Sessions



Charles B. Cranford
Chairman,
Special Interest Programs

Congress Countdown Minus Two

*Orbit into Atlantic City, New Jersey
on September 22-26, 1958, and attend
the 40th National Recreation Congress!*



The 40th Congress is sponsored by the American Recreation Society, the National Recreation Association, and the Public Recreation Association of New Jersey, in cooperation with the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, State of New Jersey Department of Conservation, and Economic Development Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

Arrangements and Program

The Congress Policy and Planning Committee met in Philadelphia on April 17 and approved the general format of the Congress. Local arrangements and hospitality services are being planned by the New Jersey Public Recreation Society, the Mid-Atlantic District Advisory Committee, and a local committee from Atlantic City. Graham Skea of East Orange, New Jersey, is serving as chairman; and David Goodwin, of the State of New Jersey Bureau of Parks and

Recreation, is in charge of facility arrangements. The Congress theme: *Recreation Enters the Space Age*.

SPEAKERS

The Honorable Robert B. Meyner, governor of New Jersey, and Dr. Jay B. Nash, an outstanding contributor to the recreation profession, are among the general session speakers already scheduled.

Governor Meyner will welcome Congress people to his home state of New Jersey when he gives the opening speech on Monday morning, September 22. The Governor's gesture of addressing the Congress is in line with his belief in keeping close touch with the public. He makes frequent speeches, gives frequent press conferences, and keeps the people informed about his program. Governor Meyner was graduated from Lafayette College, received his law degree from Columbia University, and was a practicing lawyer until his entry into politics. Among his recreation activities, the Governor rates tennis high, and he acquitted himself with distinction in the men's doubles in the recent National Indoor Tennis Tournament in Madison Square Garden.



Governor Meyner



Jay B. Nash

Dr. Nash, former chairman of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, New York University, and present executive secretary for the New York State Association for AAHPER, and consultant for the State Charities Aid Association, will be a familiar figure to many of those present. He has won many honors in the field of recreation and physical education. Dr. Nash has published many articles and books, the last one, *Philosophy of Recreation and Leisure*, in 1953. He conducted the first world seminar on physical education, health, recreation, and youth work, at Helsinki, Finland, in 1952, and was a Fulbright professor to India in 1953.

INNOVATIONS

- The number of sessions will be decreased, but more time has been scheduled for certain sessions dealing with major topics.
- A forum, in which outstanding papers on current research, administrative practices and philosophy will be presented, is on the agenda. We hope this feature will become a "regular" in future Congresses.
- A Congress information and message center will be located in the main hotel lobby (Ambassador) and an enlarged recreation resource and consultation center will be on the lounge floor.
- The exhibits also will be on the lounge level, adjacent to five of the large meeting rooms, thus providing easy access to all Congress services.
- The publication of the "daily summaries" will be dispensed with this year and an enlarged daily newspaper will be substituted. After the Congress, the *Proceedings* will again be published and made available at cost. All participants are requested to prepare a written statement of the material they will present in order to make the *Proceedings* as accurate as possible, and to make the sessions themselves well run and concise.

In panel sessions, members are requested to state their points of view briefly and identify the principles involved and thus to allow more time for a discussion of questions brought up by the audience.

Institute for Executives

A distinguished group of instructors has been lined up for the National Recreation Association Executives' Institute which has been so successful and which will be held again this year. They are:

Dr. G. Edward Pendray, who is one of the foremost proponents of space flight and rocket power, has been associated with the development of rockets since 1930. He was one of the organizers of the American Rocket Society. In 1948, for the Guggenheim Foundation, he developed the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Jet Propulsion Centers at Princeton University and the California Institute of Technology.

Clarence J. Dover, consultant in communications and group relations for General Electric, will deal with the important subject of internal communications. He has written many articles on the all-important matter of public relations and industrial communication, and has received many awards for various phases of his activities.

Harold N. Weiner will discuss the basic methods for getting attention, including community organization, and the structure and strategy for applying principles. He is director of the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, was former director of public relations and fund raiser for the Connecticut State Association for Mental Health.

Kenneth P. Wood, assistant vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the public relations department, will handle the final session concerning the "Technical Aspects of Communications," which will deal with materials, techniques, and methods for displaying our wares, how to secure and maintain support—the tools of the trade, as it were. ■



K. P. Wood; H. N. Weiner; C. J. Dover; G. E. Pendray

ADVENTURING



▲ The enchanting land of Peru can be reached from the United States in less than eleven hours by plane. Native craftsmanship, such as this handweaving, is handed down from one generation to another. On her primitive handloom this Indian woman is weaving a traditional multicolored rug.



▲ Sailing beneath a blue sky can be either exciting or languorous, according to the day. No matter what size the boat, the voyage can include a picnic lunch on some inviting beach and a cooling swim in the sparkling water. Families are taking to the seas around them in growing numbers.

Riding a trail among the mountain peaks of the West is an invigorating and spiritual experience. This is Lake Katherine, high in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of northern New Mexico, at the timber line. In addition to its scenic beauty, the lake is noted for its excellent trout fishing. ▶

A foot trail often leads to high places. These hikers have found the Devil's Courthouse while traversing North Carolina's Blue Ridge range, one of the many breathtaking vistas along the Blue Ridge Parkway. This starts in Virginia and winds south about 3,000 feet above sea level. ▶



Aquaplaning is almost like flying and is one of the more popular water sports, although water skiing leads in some places. New lakes are being made, forming new recreation areas all over the country, even in the arid desert. These sea riders are skimming over Lake Chickamauga, Tenn.



TRAVEL IN SUMMER

cle, or by armchair and hammock. On these pages are suggestions of a few of the scenes and adventures that might stud our junketing and add color to our dreaming. Travel is recreation!

Bicycling and youth hosteling can be productive of all sorts of adventure, can carry participants through the byways of the quiet countryside, and be just as leisurely as anyone can wish. Think of old wagon tracks through the woods, a ride along the sea, or canals all but forgotten. ▼



Organized camping will emphasize camp skills and craft for the young. Right, campers hanging swim suits out to dry beside their tepee at Southern Illinois University's Little Grassy Lake Camp. The tepees, constructed as part of an "Indian Village" project by SIU researcher Irving Peithmann, each shelter six campers. ▶



A U.S. highway scene which makes one long to take to the open road. This one happens to be curving across Arizona, but other new highways now lace back and forth across our country. Our federal highway program leaves routing of highways in the hands of the states, subject to federal approval. Therefore we must convince state highway planners of importance of conserving beauty. ▶



▲ Many are the fascinating trips on the boats plying our rivers, lakes, and seas. Alaska's Inside Passage is a thousand-mile ocean lane of such subtle witchery that it has become known as "The Lovers' Lane of the Seven Seas." Other waterways have a charm and romance of their very own.



Rustle of the breeze through the trees . . . lulling sound of the brook, sweeten family dreams at day's end. Camping is really fun!



Our Responsibility in the Rehabilitation Process

How can the professional recreation leader help?

Lucy F. Fairbank



Handicapped adults are being helped from their "chairs in the corner" to take an active part as contributing members of the community, as the result of a growing concern and shift in emphasis by government and private agencies and individuals. Up

to now, the focus has been chiefly on the return to physical function and economic self-support, ignoring the leisure-time hours of the individual and the effect of these on total life satisfactions. The handicapped are ordinarily restricted in their opportunities for recreation, and most of their job failures result from lack of social skills that can be learned through participation in professionally led leisure-time activities.

All handicaps tend to isolate people from the general population, although each type poses its own special problems. Some physically handicapped people accept all too readily the limited or dependent role in which society sees them. Individuals who have had tuberculosis or Hansen's disease (leprosy) are still shunned because of fear of contagion, and those who have recovered from mental illness are still considered dangerous or at least strange or queer. Naturally, these attitudes are responsible for self-conscious and uneasy behavior on the part of those returning home after illness; rebuffs may be felt even when not intended. The mentally retarded are little understood, and often vaguely associated with sex crimes in the public mind. Regaining a place in the community and confidence to fill it takes much social skill in either case, and many relapses are the result of inability to feel at home in society.

Another handicapped group also in need of help involves the lonely aged, who may or may not be in institutions. In the community these people often live by themselves. They have seen family and friends become ill and die. They have had to surrender their important roles in the family, because in our society these are only held by those who work and are parents, not grandparents. Although medical science has increased the span of life, many aging citizens are made to feel like unwanted dependents. Many communities are attacking the problem in piecemeal fashion only. Physical rehabilitation for aging people is cruel unless opportunities for using the functions are also provided; speech, sight, and motion are only added frustrations to those who cannot see a purpose in living. They need opportunities for fun, for

learning, for friendships, for taking responsibility, for dignity, and for feeling useful, regardless of employability.

How Specialists Can Help

How can professionals in the leisure-time field help with these problems? Recreation workers, teachers, group workers, and librarians are pretty well accepted in pediatrics, training for the mentally retarded, in the treatment of the mentally ill, and the service hospitals have found them invaluable in helping adult patients in general hospitals. Their potential contributions to these groups may be summarized as follows, with the understanding that "leisure" is a rather empty term to people with too much of it:

- Programs can be designed to provide opportunities for interpersonal relations at a level where participants will feel comfortable. This is often a great problem for the ill or handicapped person, and, of course, in the case of mental illness, it is paramount. It is axiomatic that there is no substitute for experience in learning to get along with people.
- The individual can work out his feelings during activities, not just brood or talk about them. There are opportunities for esthetic and intellectual experiences as well as for physical exercise. He can release tensions caused by anxiety, and find outlets for compulsive needs or hostile feelings before these pile up and become unbearable. Often he gains needed insight into himself in the process, even though he does not have psychiatric counseling.
- Programs can be arranged to encourage independence, initiative, and taking responsibility at a time when these may be sorely lacking in other aspects of life.
- Laughter can be a great healer, especially when with friends, and should occur often in a well-planned program. It should not be demeaned by the label of "diversion," as if patients were offered a bauble in return for the loss of sight or overwhelming fears. Friendly laughter in a social setting can release tensions and draw people together, so they can help each other. It opens the door to a positive approach to problem solving, assisting the patient to find courage to face reality.
- The patient can be helped to look ahead toward his return to the community, through developing interests which he can also enjoy later. This gives a hopeful aspect to his future, as well as present satisfactions.
- Activities of leisure time are not related to hospital routines but to "normal" living. They not only help the patient see himself as essentially normal, but also help the outside world to see where he can fit into the community.

MISS FAIRBANK is an assistant institutional therapy consultant in the Illinois Department of Public Welfare.

- Many patients get satisfaction from learning new skills at a time when illness has deprived them of others. It is a way of emphasizing what is left, rather than what has been taken away.

Unfortunately, all too few people realize that a noninstitutionalized handicapped adult may often have essentially the same needs and can receive much the same benefits from a program as the patient in a hospital. Although living in the community, he may not be psychologically a part of it, and his environment, moreover, is even harder to manipulate than the hospital setting. His neighbors probably see the handicapped person mainly in terms of his disability, and his own perceptions are naturally colored by this attitude. This means that anyone working with the handicapped needs to help the client, his family, and his community see possibilities and find opportunities for participation.

Planned Leisure

Of course, not all handicapped people need the help of professionals in planning their leisure, any more than all need braces or psychiatric counseling, but many do. Therefore outpatient clinics, sheltered workshops, and rehabilitation centers should have the services of recreation leaders, adult educators, social group workers, and librarians on either a full-time or consultation basis, depending on their size. Such workers should be competent not only to conduct special programs but to assist the client, when ready, to find his niche in the leisure-time activities of home and community. For instance, some outpatient psychiatric clinics have an activity therapies program, and there is also an attempt to refer people to community agencies when this is indicated. Because of staff shortages many possible areas of referral have not yet been explored, but it is a beginning,

and many patients have gradually been weaned from the clinic activities to enjoyment of friendships, hobbies, and programs in outside groups, especially if leaders are sensitive to their needs.

This kind of service should be available for all the handicapped in the community who need it. For some there will be activities at home, in clinics, or at sheltered workshops, as a transition and training for full community living or as a temporary or permanent supportive measure. However, equally important is the referral to community agencies. The problems of the client must be interpreted to these agencies so that they will receive him not merely as a handicapped person playing a dependent role, but as one who wishes to learn, to participate, and to enjoy leisure time and friendships just like anyone else.

Rehabilitation is only complete when the client can function socially and avocationally as well as vocationally, and when he no longer sees himself or is perceived primarily in terms of his limitations. It is up to the professional leaders in recreation, social group work, libraries, and adult education to play their part in the total task. However, to assist them, these specialists, used to work mainly in hospitals or institutions, need to understand their role in helping the client participate in community living. This will involve giving him training in social skills through participation in the program, as well as opportunities to sample a variety of leisure-time activities, and special referrals for those for whom an understanding welcome is necessary for satisfying life outside the protective walls of home or hospital. It also means helping neighbors, volunteers, and professional leaders to see how this can be done. This is a big task, but not too big for those who can see the shining goal of real integration into community living for the handicapped. ■

ACTIVE KIDS are happy kids. One way to keep them that way is by recreation activities. Among these, fishing is one of the best—something they can do all the rest of their lives, and something they never seem to be too young to learn.

Several adult organizations have banded together in Richland, Washington, the city harboring a plutonium producing plant, to give the small fry their own fishing preserve.

The local rod and gun club, together with the General Electric company recreation and civic affairs unit and the state game department, all got together and graded an old city recharge basin, put a gravel fill over the mouth to keep out scrap fish, seined the remaining lake of suckers and carp and other undesirables, and then transplanted several thousand game fish for juvenile fishing. The complete program has taken almost two

True Fish Story



years to complete. Over a ton of scrap fish were seined out of the lake.

Of course, the members of the rod and gun club are on hand every week

end during the fishing season, which the lake's fishermen adhere to rigidly, but they aren't allowed to fish—by their own edict. Posted signs warn that the five-acre pool is to be used exclusively by youngsters under fourteen.

The rod and gun clubbers may show the kids how to bait their hooks, how to cast, and how to net a catch, but all the in-between fun of the strike and the play is "verboten."

The recharge basin was an ideal location for the miniature lake, since it is just a short distance from the city's major recreation plant. Thus the children are kept off the banks of the swift-flowing, dangerous Columbia and Yakima rivers, which both skirt the town.

—BOB LOEFFELBEIN is superintendent of recreation and parks, Twentynine Palms Park and Recreation District, Twentynine Palms, California.



Common

*An outline of some of the pitfalls—
and how to avoid them—in planning
multiple-use recreation buildings.*

THE ERRORS IN THIS, as in any other operation, can be broken down into three categories: errors in the planning or prebuilding stage; in the actual building; and when the building is completed. These can be avoided, for the most part, by careful planning; each building in each city will have separate and distinct problems of its own in matters of personnel, budget, and so on. However, there must be an over-all, common-sense approach to the construction plans of these multi-use buildings. The following points are just a partial listing of problems and errors you might encounter.

Preplanning Errors

1. Frequently, adequate time and effort are not devoted to investigating the possibility of a school-recreation plan, especially if schools have both gymnasiums and other facilities that can be put to recreation use, where an addition would make a complete recreation unit.
2. Sometimes a building that is already up (often old schools, firehouses, and so on) is offered for recreation purposes and *accepted because it is free*. Free, for the moment, that is, but then questions of location, area served, remodeling costs, upkeep, staff, and the like come up. Do not be afraid to say "no" if the building does not fit into the over-all recreation plan.
3. Sometimes errors are made in locating the building, to take advantage of a land donation or of the fact that it is already owned. Place buildings where they are needed. Do not "give in" to pressure if you feel you are right.
4. One of the biggest and most frequent mistakes is made in the selection of the architect; it is an error to retain one with no recreation experience. Some possible errors resulting from a poor selection can be:
 - Too little consideration is given to the building staff

MR. GUETZLAFF, head, bureau of recreation, Dayton, Ohio, served as a panel member on this subject for the 1957 National Recreation Congress, Long Beach, California.

with regard to line of sight control — a safety feature.

- Heating, telephone, gas, and other controls are too often spread out all over the building.
- There are too many hallways and similar areas where groups can congregate and breed trouble.
- Do not have rooms with solid doors, so that "patrolling" is necessary to see what is going on inside.
- Do not situate the office in such a spot that it is of no value as an observation post.
- Too little warmth and personality to the buildings.
- Personal safety is too often overlooked, especially in workshops. Are machines master switched? and so on.
- There is overemphasis on new and unproven materials.

Mistakes are often made here that cost money later.

Choose carefully. You need not be a I'm-for-proven-material-only boys, but don't lean overboard for the latest either.

5. Because of program likes or dislikes on the part of staff, certain things are emphasized or some not included. The building is neither theirs nor the builder's; it is for the people who will use it. Make it multi-purpose, in fact as well as in name.

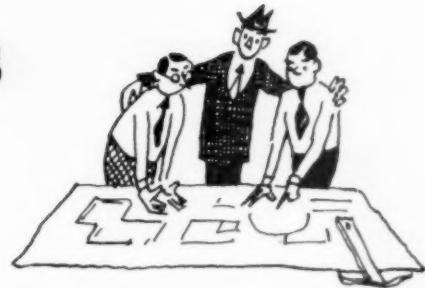
6. In some cases, legal responsibility, fire insurance, and other similar matters are not checked into and proper action taken.

7. It is sometimes forgotten, especially where money is tight, that after the building is up it must be staffed for a long time. This causes further budgetary problems. Do not think that just because you have enough money to erect the building your problems are over—they are just beginning.

8. Too much emphasis is often placed on external appearances, such as a showy facade, rather than on good, clean functional design.

9. Recreation agency personnel should keep up with all the latest technological developments in building materials and equipment of various kinds, to see where they might fit into their plans. This can be accomplished by reading architectural magazines, traveling to other cities and looking at recreation buildings, and studying manufacturers' samples.

Building Errors



Gordon J. Guetzlaff

(They are only too happy to help you.) In this manner, you can be much more sure of your needs and how best to implement them.

10. Not enough thought is given to vandalism and pest control items, a few of which are:

- Perforated vent caps—to prevent stones from being dropped into vent.
- Adequate floor drains in locker rooms, rest rooms, and such.
- Durable baffles in rest rooms.
- Use of more durable metal trim, instead of the more easily cut and less durable wood.
- Use of toilet-paper dispensers, rather than roll type.

11. Often, not enough thought is given to details, which might look fine on the floor plan, but are they functional?

Do they work? Check:

- Type of windows. Do they create a screen problem when open?
- Floor surface, tile or wood. Plastic tile seems to have proven itself.
- Wooden floors. Which type is best for your purpose? Long-board or wood-block flooring, which has been so widely used.
- Downspouts. Though often of a long-lasting material, they may bend too easily. Perhaps a heavy-gauge metal or cast-iron pipe might be better.
- Standardization of items, if you have more than one center, is a great time and money saver.
- Locks. Can they be opened with a master key? Using cheaper systems saves you money only temporarily.
- Big rooms. These are a mistake if they cannot be divided into smaller units.
- Roof hatchways. Can they be securely locked? This point is often overlooked and, as a result, break-ins often occur.

Errors During Building Stage

1. If no provision is made for night watchmen during con-

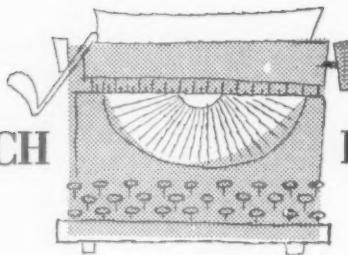
struction, damage may result. This is your responsibility when your department is doing the building.

2. Make sure you have a set deadline in the contract, when working on a contract basis, with an attached money-penalty clause.
3. Don't wait to see how the building looks before ordering changes. Check all points in advance.
4. Don't let too many keys out and then worry about getting them all back.

General Considerations

1. Directors should not be pressured into scheduling future meetings in the center before it is even up, thus giving away time before the program is established. The program itself *always* comes first.
2. Make policies early and put them into effect before the center opens. Get people acquainted with them early.
3. Order equipment in advance and store it, if needs be, so it's sure to be on hand when the center opens. This is particularly important in a large city where orders often get bogged down in red tape.
4. Have someone at the building to receive and check in equipment and such. This saves much running around later.
5. In your eagerness to accept the new building from the contractor, and his to be rid of it, don't overlook a thorough last-minute check. This way, if you discover things you don't like and incomplete jobs, it's not too late. Once you've accepted the building, it's yours, mistakes and all.
6. Plan ahead. As the job progresses, list those things you feel might have been done better; file the list away for future reference, to use in your *next* center.
7. Have your center staffed and ready to go, well ahead of time, so the public may use it immediately it is opened. The final result rests with you and the amount of careful planning you have done. As a public servant, the very best is expected of you; do not compromise. Your finished center will reveal every care you have taken, as well as any omissions, in its planning. ■

RESEARCH



REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

George D. Butler

Spectator Sports Fall off

The Athletic Institute Sportscope for December 2nd, commenting on excise taxes paid in fiscal 1957, states that the tax report clearly shows that Americans are definitely cutting down on passive spectator sports and spending more of their money on active sports participation. This trend is confirmed by Charles E. Doell, superintendent, Minneapolis board of park commissioners, in his 1955 report: "More leisure and more family participation indicate the great demand for informal and passive leisure-time facilities such as bathing, picnicking, special cultural pursuits, such as garden centers, music centers, boating accommodations and other similar types of activities. Spectator types of activity, it is seen, will not play as important a part as in the past. Facilities and programming will tend toward active participation by the individual and various groups."

U. S. Governmental Units

Governments in the United States—1957 census of governments,* issued by the Bureau of the Census, provides information on the numbers of governmental units in the United States by type, size, and location. It reveals the continuing tendency to reduce the number of governmental units, which was 102,328 in 1957 compared to 155,116 in 1942. Municipalities and special districts increased during this period, whereas school districts decreased by half in 1957 compared to 1942, and there was an appreciable reduction of townships and towns.

Of the 14,405 special districts in the United States, 316 or 2.2 per cent, are districts with a parks and recreation function. Illinois leads with 144 such districts, followed by North Dakota with sixty-two and California with sixty. Thirty of the states do not report a single district responsible for parks and recreation.

Playground Appraisal

An appraisal of the summer program by playground leaders provides valuable suggestions for the following year, but also produces surprising results. Here are a few comments submitted by leaders in a Pennsylvania city. They can perhaps be better understood when it is realized that the salary was \$30.00 per week and in most instances only one leader was assigned to a playground.

"Behind the swings and on one side of the playground, the area was 'polluted' with broken glass and large rocks.

* Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$40.

MR. BUTLER is director of the NRA Research Department.

It was impossible for the leaders to keep it clean, since the playground was not cleared at the beginning of the season."

"A fence toward the street would have prevented the balls from going out into the street and the youngsters' having to dart between cars and in front of autos to retrieve balls."

"When it rained the basketball and volleyball court could not be used because the area was low and the water would remain standing for almost a week."

"We would certainly appreciate a fence to surround the ball field. Balls seem to always land in the creek and it's quite a job to have to go searching in the creek for a ball."

"The playground is in need of some repair before next summer. The tin of the shelter house must be repaired in several places and the facilities for regulating the water in the wading pool should be improved."

Commenting on the children's reactions, many of which were favorable, one worker said, "For some, it was all too easy to disobey playground instructors when they expressed their wishes. In general, the youngsters played ball, loafed, got into fights, and behaved as youngsters."

"This year the recreation department had difficulty in obtaining fellows of college age to work on the playgrounds. In some cases girls assumed the roles of sports directors at the lots and had to umpire games and handle sports just as a fellow would."

Softball for Juniors

Practices and opinions as to the conduct of softball competition for juniors have been revealed in a study conducted by the Junior Softball Committee of the Amateur Softball Association. The results of a tabulation of 315 questionnaire replies revealed the following: Age groups primarily recommended for softball competition for boys were 9-12 (153); 13-15 (148); 16-18 (119). A wide variation in age ranges was recommended for girls' competition, with 92 approving age groups recommended above for boys and 64 opposing them. An overwhelming majority approved of September 1st as the age determination date for eligibility.

County-wide tournaments were approved by 183; disapproved by 88. The age groups for which county-wide tournaments were recommended were primarily 16-18 (32); 13-15 (24). Area tournaments were approved by 38; disapproved by 196. With one exception the same number favored and disapproved national tournaments.

A very large majority indicated they would use a Softball Association film if available and listed the following as phases of softball that should be stressed in such a film: pitching, batting, fielding, fundamentals, base running, rules, sportsmanship.

Permanent Outdoor Basketball Standards

This all-concrete equipment is attractive; even the chain baskets are "permanent" and will withstand all kinds of bad weather. Nothing is spent on maintenance.



A REVOLUTIONARY type of outdoor basketball standard has been installed on a new multiple-court area in an eighty-six-acre playfield at Holiday Park, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, recently as part of a five-year capital development program for recreation. The new standard worked so well that similar ones are to be installed on all new courts in the future, including one now under construction on the beach.

Temple Jarrell, director of recreation and parks, conceived the idea while employed in the Panama Canal Zone in the early 1940's when he noted a similar set-up in Panama City. Visiting in Miami, months later, he learned from "Pete" Roberts, director of public welfare, that his department had installed a pair of "South American" style standards in one of the Miami parks. He took some pictures of the standards and showed them to Tex Carter, president of the Carter Construction Company of Fort Lauderdale, who offered to mold and make up a pair on an experimental basis, without cost.

The standards are all-concrete, including the backboard, and eliminate maintenance costs. They are appealing to the eye, modern and streamlined, and are placed ten feet from the basket. This is four feet farther than the conventional "pipe-style" standards, thus tending to eliminate the hazard of players' running

into the standard and hurting themselves.

The supports weigh approximately one ton, while the concrete backstop, itself, weighs five hundred pounds. The standards and backstops are cast separately and bolted together with the metal angles and bolts. They may be erected with a crane, although a wrecker truck or a tree crane can easily handle this weight. The standard is set in a prepared hole in the ground, on a block, or other object to prevent settling, and the counterweight slab is poured around it while supported in position.

The counterweights used on the Fort Lauderdale supports were such that two hundred pounds per running foot could be loaded onto the standard and back-

stop in addition to its own weight. It was felt that there might be times when several children might climb on the supports when the staff was not on duty and safety measures would be required.

The standards are six inches thick, varying in width from eight inches to twenty-four inches at the base, cast of thirty-five hundred pounds of concrete. Two #6 bars were used in the upper face while two #4 bars were imbedded in the lower face. Each standard required one half cubic yard of concrete, while the counterbalance required two yards of concrete.

The estimated cost of constructing the standards is approximately one hundred dollars, not including the installation cost. ■

A counterweight slab is poured around the standard after it has been set in a prepared hole in the ground. Safety measures are vital with children around.



Building for Church Recreation



A new \$200,000 recreation building was dedicated by the South Main Baptist Church, Houston, Texas, on November 10, 1957,* after its first building was destroyed by fire in 1955. Equipment for the new building cost some \$25,000.

The new building is constructed of tan brick and tile with asphalt-tile floor throughout. A maple gymnasium floor is laid "log-cabin" style for roller skating, and the entire building is air-conditioned. The second story, utilizing 1,620 of the 11,900 square feet, is used as a craft center and educational space.

Facilities, with the following approximate square footage, include: game room—2,920, gymnasium and stage—6,770, office—170, lounge—575, kitchen storage and dressing rooms—1,400, upstairs craft area—1,620. These figures also include walls and facilities.

It includes a college-size gym floor for basketball, with folding bleacher seats. It is also used for a skating rink. Skates are furnished by the church. At one end of the gym, a large well-equipped stage is used for an extensive year-round drama program. Adjoining the gymnasium are dressing room and shower facilities.

A large game room, accommodating three Ping-pong tables and some dozen other tables, adjoins the beautiful and spacious office of the recreation director. The "Pine Room," complete with fireplace and furnished in contemporary design, serves as a combination piano, hi-fi, and television room.

A completely equipped kitchen can be used to serve groups of up to one hundred. This kitchen has stainless

* The architects: Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate and Jackson, 2506 Richton, Houston 6.



New South Main Baptist recreation center offers wide program.

steel sinks and automatic dishwashing equipment, with stainless steel refrigerator and a four-burner electric stove. Between the game room and the gym is a well-appointed supply and issue room. Half of the second story accommodates the craft program. There is also a room with sink and water outlets designed especially for a darkroom.

The senior citizens' program began 1958 with a once-a-week schedule, which includes group singing, choral work, social recreation, table games, crafts, and a luncheon. Homes for the aged in the area benefit as church groups provide leadership.

There are or will be active groups in photography, fencing, riflery, golf, weightlifting, slimmatics, and tumbling. A six-team bowling league operates the year round and golf tournaments are planned periodically.

The building is used morning, afternoon, and evening nearly every day of the week. The schedule includes class parties, visitation luncheons, craft classes, and senior citizen meetings on weekday mornings. In the afternoons the building is open for free play or specific age group activities. On Wednesdays, groups are staggered to provide a complete afternoon for the youngsters; and athletic teams may schedule their practices.

Evenings are filled with regularly scheduled activities, such as family night, special events, after-game socials and rallies, drama presentations, department parties, and banquets. Each Sunday evening, the "Pine Room" takes care of one of the age group fellowships.

"The ministry of Christian recreation at South Main is a strong arm of the church . . . as it knits the community more closely together. . . ." says recreation director Bob Boyd.

* * * *

In early 1956, recreation space at First Baptist Church, Norman, Oklahoma, was limited to a roof garden (usable only in warm weather) and a fellowship hall. Now the old auditorium takes care of recreation needs. Here's how.

The recreation committee secured the approval of the church to turn the auditorium into a recreation center. A retired railroad man spent days repainting the walls and building screen and wood covers for the stained glass windows.

Where the choir loft had been, the floor was extended several feet and a covering of screen and wood was built. A Ping-pong table, quartet tables for games, and table games were put up there. A room to one side was cleared out and made into a television room. Couches, chairs, and tables were donated.

A basketball goal was put up over the balcony and several courts—volleyball and shuffleboard among them—were painted on the floor. The back balcony began to be used for a small bowling set. In the spring of 1957 the floor was leveled; more recently it has been sanded, and the church bought skates.

The center is open every Friday night to teen-agers. Saturday evenings service personnel stationed in Norman are free to come. It is also open for boys and girls two afternoons a week. When possible, couples sponsor activities.

Maud Brasfield, youth director, says, "The center . . . brings in young people who probably would not come to church on their own. It helps Sunday school members to be more active and faithful. It gives the church a chance to provide wholesome Christian recreation." ■

Reprinted from **CHURCH RECREATION**, January-March, 1958, with permission.

Golf for the Young



A quarter buys a lot of fun for YGA members!

JUST HOW outdated the old taunt, "golf is an old man's game," has become can be proved by a look at Cincinnati's Youth Golf Association. This was formed by the Cincinnati Recreation Commission in the spring of 1955, and is open to boys and girls of high school age and younger. It boasts an annual membership of over one thousand.

Herb A. Davis, superintendent of recreation, and Robert "Red" Strauss, supervisor of golf, had three purposes in mind when they planned the association: to give youngsters an opportunity to play and enjoy the game at a price they could afford; to concentrate and control their play for the least interference with regular adult play; and to minimize misuse of the course by creating a sense of responsibility.

Specified hours are set up two days a week at each of the three municipal golf courses, where youth association members can play for a special reduced greens fee of only twenty-five cents (regular weekday fees are \$1.25 at Avon Fields and California, the two eighteen-hole courses, and eighty-five cents at Reeves, a nine-hole layout). Starting hours are before ten a.m. during the summer vacation and before four p.m. on school days. A complete list of rules and regulations for the association (including rules of the course and golf

conduct problems have been reduced to a minimum, perhaps, because the youngsters fear the loss of their membership privileges; perhaps, because they are familiar with the rules and what is expected of them; and certainly because they feel they "belong" and have a personal interest in the condition of the courses and what happens on them.

Members range in age from seven to nineteen years; they come from all walks of life—from low-income homes and from country-club families. Some come equipped to the hilt with more clubs than they can comfortably carry, but most use the recreation commission's rental sets. These sets are available for fifteen cents and include a bag; a driver or brassie; seven-, five-, and two-iron; and a putter. Inexpensive secondhand balls also are available.

Highlight of the season is the Youth Golf Association Tournament in August. Cincinnati has had its caddy, metropolitan junior, and Jaycee tournaments before, but nothing quite like this. There were 202 entries the first year, 303 the second, and 308 the third, the biggest tournament in Cincinnati's history. Twenty trophies were awarded at each.

In setting up the tournament, the commission wanted to give every kid a chance at a trophy regardless of age and to have really fair competition for all. The tournament medalist was decided regardless of age and in the first tourney the trophy went to a sixteen-year-old who carded a two under par sixty-six. The entrance fee is twenty-five cents, more to give the youngsters a feeling of entering something important than for the revenue it produced. Trophies were donated by the recreation commission's golf advisory council, a volunteer group of golf enthusiasts who advise the commission (which appoints it) on all matters pertaining to golf policies. Its treasury comes from entrance fees in the club tournaments and events such as this youth tourney. Free cokes, hot dogs, and a souvenir golf ball for each entry add fun.

The tournament was an eighteen-hole medal play event for those thirteen years old and older; a nine-hole competition for the twelve-year-olds and younger. The entire tourney was played in one day with the first players teeing off at 7:00 a.m.; trophies were awarded at day's end.

The Cincinnati Recreation Commission is looking forward to the 4th Annual Youth Golf Association event, a real day of fun for contestants, parents, and officials alike. You can take it from them—golf is a game for kids!—MARIAN L. AHLERING is administrative assistant, Cincinnati, Ohio, Recreation Commission.

Physical Fitness Week

June 1 to 7

(The first week of National Recreation Month)

Sports build sound, healthy
bodies and minds for the future
citizens of America.

etiquette) were drawn up in the form of a pledge the youngsters are required to sign in duplicate before they are issued membership cards. A copy is given each member.

Consistent with the Cincinnati Recreation Commission's policy on fees and charges, boys and girls under sixteen years of age are given free membership; those sixteen and over pay a dollar to join. Membership cards were printed in two colors to distinguish age groups, and members are required to show their cards each time they play.

The program was immediately successful. The youngsters take great pride in belonging to the association and enjoy and appreciate the advantages membership affords them.

PROPERLY PROMOTED, tennis can be as popular as baseball, swimming, and other community headline sports activities.

Where to start? Any local park board, recreation commission or organization is interested in the expansion of its instructional and game opportunities. With permission of the superintendent or director of physical education, supply duplicated flyers for interested students in the schools. Such a release could include the announcement of two four-week sessions, two lessons weekly, at a nominal fee, a list of necessary equipment, information about the instructor, and a registration blank. Newspapers, TV, and radio publicity are vital in spotlighting this planning. Early arrangements with a local sporting goods company might supply the services of a professional for a tennis clinic. This could launch the summer's program. Attendance prizes in the form of rackets and balls are frequently donated through the courtesy of a local firm and are sometimes an attractive inducement to children and teen-agers. City champions can be asked to demonstrate. Information pertaining to every phase of such an event should be publicized by handbills, posters, newspapers, TV interviews.

You're set up! After registration blanks have been received, fees paid, and additional administrative procedures cleared, each student is notified about his scheduled class and its location. Certainly no more than four people per court should be considered, and, wherever possible, they should be grouped according to age level. Approaches differ and, for this reason, boys and girls should be separated at least during their elementary training. A regular two-cent postcard is most satisfactory for releasing schedule particulars, and if office assistance is available work can be minimized through duplicated notice forms. With these particulars completed, you're set up!

Lessons

Eight lesson periods of one hour each can build steel structures for tennis. In the breakdown of stroke coverage, game fundamentals, and class activities, the following progression is a normal pattern.

Lesson 1: Historical facts about tennis appealing to the age level; exercise routines of bouncing ball to court and bouncing ball up on racket; explanation of court markings; demonstration of major strokes; forehands stroked into fencing bounding courts; forehands bounced and stroked across net to a partner; position of readiness; forehands stroked with balls thrown by partner at net.

Lesson 2: Improvement of bouncing practice to court and up on racket noted; forehands bounced and stroked to partner; forehands stroked from thrown balls; explanation of backhand and progression of practice repeated as for forehand; overhand throwing encouraged before next lesson as lead-up for service. (Everyone likes to anticipate what is next.)

Lesson 3: Demonstration and explanation of service; balls

MRS. LOHMILLER is director of elementary tennis for the Davenport, Iowa, Park Commission.

TENNIS as

Practical suggestions for
revitalizing interest in this

thrown overhand into fencing; similar swing with racket; ball throwing for service practiced; combined fundamentals for actual service into courts; forehand and backhand techniques reviewed; partner's service returned with stroke.

Lesson 4: Achievement test distributed (explanation follows); test work; students' forehand, backhand, and service checked.

Lesson 5: Simple rules and scoring explained; demonstration of game; game attempted; duplicated material covering rules, scoring, singles and doubles play, and etiquette.

Lesson 6: Tournaments drawn up (explanation follows); strokes reviewed and checked; game.

Lesson 7: Volley introduced (something new holds interest); stroked balls returned with volley, this counting as part of achievement test; warm-up on other strokes; play; review for quiz.

Lesson 8: Weak strokes "ironed out"; play; written quiz; review of responsibilities toward achievement test and tournament; encouragement given for continued practice; awards night date announced (explanation follows).

Achievement

Achievement is a social need. In tennis this satisfaction is gained through completion of a series of skill tests within range of the average novice's ability. Ten items are included: bouncing ball from racket to court thirty-five times; bouncing ball upward on racket thirty-five times; kneeling, alternating bouncing on racket five times followed by bouncing ball from racket to court five times for a total of thirty-five movements; bounce and stroke twelve out of fifteen forehands over the net; bounce and stroke twelve out of fifteen backhands over the net; bounce and stroke twelve out of fifteen cross-court shots; serve eight out of fifteen balls into right service court; serve eight out of fifteen balls into left service court; demonstrate ability to volley by hitting balls fed by the instructor or an assistant; pass a written quiz. Specifications for each item are explained in detail on the mimeographed test. Skills are reduced in difficulty for children ten years of age and younger. Each student acquires a sense of fair play and responsibility, in that all items must be scored and attested by a friend or a member of the staff. The written quiz consists of twenty questions covering im-

a Headline Sport

game and bringing new life to your community tennis program.

Virginia E. Lohmiller

portant basic rules, scoring, and strokes. Certificates for the completion of this test can be awarded at a closing tennis gathering when other winners' awards are also presented.

Tournament Play

All children and young people enrolled in any tennis program gain immeasurably from it. The amount of indirect learning is too great to break down. Stemming from this competition would be: assuming responsibility to report; recognizing weakness in game techniques; using strengths to an advantage; winning humbly and losing graciously; and combating a pressured situation. Students' names should be typed on small slips of paper with their addresses, phone numbers, and age. The instructor groups age levels in several tournaments, preferably no more than sixteen per tournament division. During class time the names in one division can be drawn from a container and pasted on prepared tournament sheets. The suspense of whose name will be drawn next, explanation of tournament procedure, and the fairness in pairing appeals to any age level.

Personal contacts to clarify match time or duplicated notices prove helpful reminders to parents and students alike. These tournaments should be run during several consecutive days following each session and with supervision. Ribbons, given at tennis awards night, usually recognize the champion, runner-up, third- and fourth-place winners in each division. Here is additional tennis publicity. Have a sports photographer take pictures of your winners or parts of the tournaments. This will provide valuable material for publicity. *Awards night.* Set aside an evening following the completion of all tennis activities, at which time certificates are issued, tournament ribbons presented, and other recognitions made (city tournament trophy winners). Additional features to enliven your program include: tennis film; message by recognized tennis coach; talent presented by tennis enthusiasts; pointing out students with perfect attendance as well as those traveling long distances to lessons on bike or walking; members previously enrolled; unusual examples of sportsmanship; "plugging" features anticipated for the following summer. Students, parents, and friends should be included. Publicity is a must.

Awards night is not the end. In all probability, a tennis

director will be asked to submit a written report. Make it complete, listing recommendations for the following season as they apply to administration as well as physical aspects of the program. Attend any clinics or meetings for directors or coaches. Talk to your young tennis fans during the winter and early spring. Be interested in each one of them. Build up a tennis league in the winter.

A League

Following the completion of elementary tennis, players should have playing opportunity as well as continued checking on their stroke patterns and game techniques. Include in your next summer's registration form an explanation about a league. List participants on teams following a placement test or through your knowledge of their ability. League play is actually a round robin tournament with first, second, third, or fourth position players meeting team opponents of the same position. Challenge matches to improve a player's status are in order continually during the season. In addition

"I have found a great asset for success is love of the game, which will encourage you to improve, and improvement in turn will make you enjoy the game more, whether you are a world champion, a club player, or just a beginner. And to love the game should be easy when by good fortune one's particular choice is lawn tennis."—Jean Borotra, famous Wimbledon champion of pre-World War II days, in The Game's the Same, Sir John Smyth, Bt.

tion to what might be two matches weekly, one day is devoted to instruction. With growth in the program, developing players form an advanced league, and progress in the skill of these players will eventually warrant participation in local and state meets, as well as intercity get-togethers. Members of the winning league and those showing the greatest improvement or promise can be recognized at awards night.

* * *

Continued drive for your aims and objectives is necessary—continued and genuine interest in your players and their tennis is vital. As your program expands more facilities will be in demand thus leading to a "tennis center."

Such expansion is not possible without facilities, leadership, and a park commission which has the interest of its children, young people, and adults uppermost in long-range planning. Park board officials who recognize the carry-over value of tennis, the sound and wholesome enjoyment it provides, and its importance in community recreation, will meet the needs of an expanding program.

Davenport, Iowa, claims such a body, for within a period of six years, tennis registrations increased from fifty to five hundred, with six new cement courts installed prior to the opening of the sixth year sessions. Davenport citizens are more tennis-minded and its park officials are well aware of this revitalization. This is true tennis promotion! ■

• Copies of the described achievement test and duplicated rule sheets will be sent upon request.



Junior League members must use their imaginations and ingenuity in working out new ideas for the kits.

Story-Playing Kits

Jay Kogan

Young Philadelphia matrons use imagination to stimulate children's creativity.

A little miss serves as a model to test out equipment designed to stimulate the creative in adult and child.



When leaders in the Philadelphia Department of Recreation say "drama library" they mean the Junior League of Philadelphia Drama Library. When they exchange "kits," or ask for new ones, they mean the story-playing kits which are prepared and distributed to the department by the drama library. The story-playing kit is just another example of how a deep interest in drama for children, coupled with cooperation and ideas, can pay off in heightened and fruitful experience for our youngsters.

The story-playing kit project came about when the Junior League of Philadelphia Drama Library was founded in 1953. To assist in the development of a formal children's theater, the drama library provides complete sets and costumes for selected plays; to encourage puppetry, adequate, finished puppet stages; and, in the field of creative dramatics, it devised the story-playing kit—a most happy idea.

The formula for a kit is simple. Take a small canvas traveling or gym bag—fill it with a story book, bits of costume and props relevant to the story; deliver it to the department of recreation; go back and make another. A typical kit, such as that of *The Three Bears*, might include: one canvas bag; one *Three Bears* story book; one wig for Goldilocks (made of yellow yarn); three bear headpieces (made of brown turkish towel); one necktie; one apron; one bib; one tablecloth; three plastic bowls (graduated in size); three wooden spoons (graduated in size).

Supplying kits for *Little Red Riding Hood* all the way to *Ask Mr. Bear*, the Junior League Drama Library has given impetus to creative playing in the department.

Proven creative dramatics procedures are used by the leader, but at one point the children "dress up," and this adds to the fun. After a kit has been used sufficiently at a recreation center it is exchanged with other centers in the district on a rotating system. Sometimes, the demand exceeds the supply.

An interesting aspect of this project is the development of imagination and creativity in the young matrons who make the kits. Great ingenuity and thought are used in finding a new material for the giant's jacket in *Jack and the Beanstalk*, in devising a new kind of tail for Peter in *Peter Cottontail*, and great pleasure and pride pervade the "library" when a particularly imaginative kit is produced.

The story-playing kit is indeed a happy idea at work in Philadelphia, cementing a constructive, cooperative relationship between a public and a private agency, stimulating imagination in both adult and child, but most important, directing energy and interest toward the invaluable goal of developing, rewarding, exciting creative experiences.

Mr. KOGAN is drama specialist, Philadelphia Department of Recreation, and chairman of the NRA National Drama Committee.

What Makes Fun



at a Picnic

John E. Shallcross

REMEMBER THOSE old-fashioned picnics? Everybody dressed in his Sunday best—and very much aware of it? There was always plenty of food, a band concert, and some track events or feats of strength—strictly for the specialists. Most of the picnickers were spectators, and sometimes it was a long day for them.

But today's picnics mean participation. Casual dress has done a lot to set the trend. Grandma gets in there in *slacks* and pitches—eggs, balloons, or what-have you—and so does Grandpa. Their children and grandchildren, too, are in on the fun.

It's fun to eat at a picnic, but the one thing that makes an outing as much as anything else is a program of games—good ones and for prizes. These get everyone off the benches just as they are beginning to feel the after-effects of hot dogs, cold chicken, bananas, and cake.

What is a good picnic game? Well, it is simple, something that everybody can learn on the spur of the moment, and it must be nonsensical, the more so the better. Nonsense gets people laughing, and when they laugh they mix and let their hair down. It's the picnic version of "People Are Funny." After all, a picnic is a break in daily routine. Make it a big break. The players in these games don't mind being laughed at, either; they'll have their turn later.

"Something for everybody" would be a good slogan in planning the picnic program. Arranging entertainment for everyone isn't as difficult as it sounds. Just think of the crowd by age brackets. Here are some tips:

- Don't make the game program too long (an hour and a half is enough) or use any one game lasting more than ten minutes, or else boredom will set in.
- Plan the children's program for both boy and girl events in three or four age groups; also men, women, and mixed couple games for both young adults and the middle-aged.
- Mix up the games so no one group is through too early. If the children finish their games first they may leave and take their parents with them.
- Most games will require running or physical agility of

some sort, and that's what the kids like, but it is well to remember that too much running or activity is not good for the middle-aged.

- Breaking the ice will be easy if well-known members of the group are enlisted for the first event.

Ideas are most important for your program, but a few props are necessary. You must have a length of clothesline, you may also need balloons, paper bags, paper napkins, bean bags, rubber bands cut from inner tubes, paper pie plates, ball of string, clothespins, soda straws, paper cups, empty pop bottles (no problem at a picnic), candles, kitchen matches, eggs, marshmallows, lollipops, Mason jar rubbers, toothpicks, oranges, old newspapers, and wooden barrel hoops. Most of these items may be found in the home.

Sampling of Picnic Games

Once, as a picnic master of ceremonies, I decided to break the ice with a game called "Silver Straw Stack." A large pile of straw with money hidden in it was the center of attraction. I had just finished hiding quarters and half dollars in the straw when a small army of women jumped the starting gun—and me. I got the straw and they got the money.

The "Old Oaken Bucket" is a fast starter. The main prop is a garbage can filled with water. Each woman participant is given a small paper cup and an empty pop bottle. She places the bottle on the ground at a distance from the can. Then the race begins, with the women dashing to the "Old Oaken Bucket" with their paper cups—the objective of each, of course, being to fill her pop bottle first.

For couples, one sure fun-maker is "Hanging Up the Wash." They stand on a starting line. Each man is given four clothespins. Fifty or sixty feet away a clothesline is held taut about four feet from the ground. The men run to the clothesline, remove their shirts and socks, hang them on the line with the clothespins, return to the finish line, and tag their partners. The women then run back to the line, "take down the wash," and bring it back to their partners. First man dressed wins for the team.

Egg-throwing and balloon-tossing always guarantee hilarity and are usually scheduled as the finale. These are simple—just people tossing fresh eggs or water-filled balloons back and forth at an ever-increasing distance. The idea is not to break anything, but plenty of contestants do. →

MR. SHALLCROSS is author of *The Complete Picnic Book* (Ronald Press), available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, \$3.00.

There are all sorts of games to keep the younger set occupied and happy—with action and prizes as the main ingredients. A "Sadie Hawkins Day" (with apologies to "Li'l Abner") is simplicity itself. The girls stand back of a starting line and a boy gets a head start of twenty feet. At the starting signal, the girls chase the boy over a prearranged course and the girl who tags him first gets the prize.

In "Tie the String," the strings are in one-foot lengths and scattered along a line. Contestants, spaced two feet apart, wait along a line, which is parallel and about forty feet away. A "helper," usually an adult relative, is stationed

behind each. At a signal, each girl runs to the line of strings, picks up one and dashes back and ties it onto the index finger of her "helper." Then she returns, gets a second string and ties it to the end of the first string. Then a third string—and so on. The contestant then pulls her helper out of line to let the judges know she is through.

This is just a sample of what people like to do at 1958 picnics. These days, nobody enjoys watching a fat man invite a heart attack, and catching greased pigs isn't sport anymore. But there's fun for everyone. All you have to do is plan it, get it started, and keep it moving! ■

J U L Y

Is Picnic Month

WHAT CAN YOU DO to make picnics more fun? To encourage families to get out-of-doors together? To bring families together for more neighborliness? Here are a few suggestions, good not only for July but for all summer.

Before the end of school, prepare a listing of all the picnic areas in and around your community, with information about each, such as, facilities available (fireplace, water, benches, tables, and so on); fees, if any; permit needed, if any; parking area available. Include a map showing locations. Distribute these through the schools.

Night-light your picnic areas to extend their usefulness.

Prepare picnic kits that may be borrowed—one type for family use, another for church, industrial, or other large group use. Publicize this service. Send special notification to churches, lodges, industries, civic clubs, and other organized groups, inviting them to use the picnic areas and giving information on scheduling. Offer to supply a game leader, on an hourly fee basis if necessary.

Plan block suppers. Get everybody to bring out a table in front of his house, or set up a long line of tables down the middle of the street. Supply music and possibly some entertainment, perhaps a block dance—a good mixer.

Encourage family picnics before your special events, like water carnivals, community nights, band concerts, playground festivals or pageants, sports days, and block parties. Plan special group picnics—one for boys only, for

girls only, for the under-sixes, for the over-sixties, for men only, for women only, for father-son, and mother-daughter.

Plan an old-fashioned box supper—where the ladies bring the food all wrapped up, the men buy it at auction and eat with the owner.

Conduct a short-term course (two or three lessons) for backyard chefs. Publicize through men's clubs, lodges, and so on. Provide chefs' hats. Have available plans for outdoor fireplaces in bulletin form, or in the local newspaper.

Ask for recipes for favorite outdoor food, and run them in the newspaper with credit to the cook. Put on a demonstration of fire-building and various kinds of outdoor cooking, perhaps in cooperation with girl or boy scouts or campfire girls.

Encourage outdoor church suppers, strawberry festivals, ice-cream socials, and so on in the parks. Exhibit of picnic supplies—cooking equipment, games, clothing, and so on in a department or sporting goods store.

Develop a picnic "personality" for all your publicity—Picnic Pete, Picnic Polly, Sam Sandwich, Andy the Ant. Use it on all posters, flyers, bulletins, and news items.

Plan off-beat picnics, such as sunrise breakfasts for the active eight to twelves; moonlight picnics for the teens-going-steady; pool-side picnics for the dog days of August; midnight picnic after the street dance; picnic on-the-bus for a tour to the zoo or other out-of-town place of interest; after-the-ballgame picnics on the baseball diamond; a welcome-stranger-where-are-you-from picnic for out-of-towners, if your town gets tourists; rest-relax-and-listen programs of recorded music on hot nights.

Whether it's large or small, every picnic needs planning, preparation, promotion, and publicity. It needs cooperative planning. And the major objective? Neighborliness and friendliness—in the family, in the neighborhood, and in the whole community. ■

June Is National Recreation Month

• An excellent pamphlet of suggestions, *Recreation Publicity and Promotion Kit*, National Association for Retarded Children, emphasizes recreation for the retarded and the use of National Recreation Month for interpretation and promotion of programs for this group, as a community responsibility.

• Another good stunt for National Recreation Month is a photographic contest such as that being currently conducted by the New York City Department of Parks. The pictures submitted must have been taken during the month of June in "areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks."

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

⊕ May I suggest that those of you who work in hospitals order a document called *The Character of Total Institutions* by Irving Goffman, Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health, Washington, D. C. Also order *An Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health* published by the Health Information Foundation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City 17. Both of these documents have direct bearing on recreation with the ill and handicapped.

⊕ Did you realize that there are over 25,000 nursing homes in the United States and practically none have professional recreation programs? In order to promote recreation in these homes, the National Recreation Association is conducting three pilot projects concerned with coordinating the recreation programs in three to five homes each in Connecticut, Westchester, and New York City. We feel that if small numbers of homes combine necessary funds for the salary of a recreation administrator and rotating basic equipment, with the help of trained volunteers, the recreation problem can be solved financially in all nursing homes.

Also, there are over two million homebound handicapped and less than two dozen recreation programs for them. The country has many well-developed home-care departments in its hospitals, but none include the services of a recreation director. We are currently investigating foundations for funds to finance a recreation worker, a research consultant, and a writer to set up, as well as to study, a successful recreation program for the homebound patients. What are the problems and how can they be solved by the community? This project will be conducted in conjunction with the department of hospitals of New York City. Twenty-five patients will be included in the study.

⊕ *The Proceedings of the Institute on the Homebound Ill and Handicapped*, cosponsored by New York University and NRA, will be available through our organization after June 1. The cost will be one dollar. These *Proceedings* carry a great deal of valuable information on how to organize recreation for the homebound. We had many fine professionals from different parts of the country and Canada, who told us how they brought recreation to the homebound ill and handicapped.

⊕ Did you know there are over three hundred camps for the physically handicapped and over one hundred camps for the mentally retarded? If you would like to have a list of them, we now have one.

⊕ May I recommend the Libraphone machine and recordings for use in hospitals, nursing homes, and similar institutions.

⊕ Are you aware of the large number of positions open, at good salaries, for recreation directors in hospitals? Our personnel service gets more and more requests, and we seem to get less and less applicants. I hope that many of my readers will consider this a challenge, and make it their personal responsibility to visit one high school or college a year to speak on how rewarding a recreation career in a hospital can be.

⊕ See you all in September at the Congress in Atlantic City, where we will have at least fourteen stimulating sessions on recreation for the ill and handicapped. Some of these are: "A Report on the Study of Recreation in Hospitals," conducted by the NRA; two sessions dealing with recreation in nursing homes and related institutions; and two sessions on new ideas in recreation for the mentally retarded. MRS. HILL, director, *Consultation Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped*.

Libraphone Adds a Therapist to Your Staff for Less than 1¢ an Hour



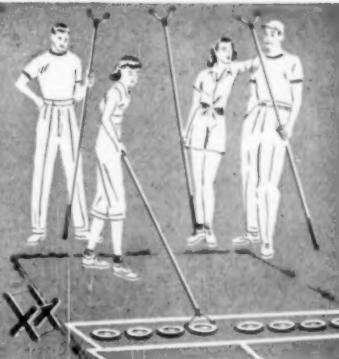
This remarkable "Talking Book" series makes your recreation work easier and more effective.

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PERSONNEL

Recruiting With Work-Study Program

The shortage of qualified trained leadership is one of the most serious problems confronting the Philadelphia department of recreation. The inability to recruit personnel with recreation degrees, plus the turnover problems resulting from recruiting in the related areas of education and physical education, has led the department to think in terms of a long-range plan for informing, selecting, and assisting qualified high school graduates to prepare for a course in recreation.

The work-study program being developed by the department presents a new approach to the old theory of recruiting at the grass-roots level. The "work-study-qualify" concept of the new program offers an opportunity for selected high school graduates to work part-time in a recreation setting, study full-time in a recreation curriculum, and qualify at the end of three years as a recreation leader I.

This is a long-range program, and its effect upon leadership needs will not be felt until 1961; but we look forward to a more mature, experience-grounded and career-minded recreation leader. The program will offer immediate contributions along the way—informing more young people about recreation as a career, providing a professional nucleus of part-time leadership and opportunity for full-time staff to participate in the development of future leaders.

The first group of potential leaders will be recruited and selected for the fall term of 1958. A new classification of recreation leader trainee has been established, and a recruiting brochure for this program will be available shortly. The initial recruiting efforts will be directed through recreation facility supervisors, school guidance officers, physical education instructors, and others who exert a vocational influence on high school students. It is hoped that through selected recruiting we can reach the students who have demonstrated leadership ability in curricular and extracurricular activities and who are either not aware of or who have not had the financial resources to finance an undergraduate degree in recreation.

I. The principles upon which the work-study program was developed are:

Source of leaders—The playgrounds, recreation centers, and schools are the most logical sources.

The home-town concept—Students recruited on a local level are most likely to seek employment in the same locality upon graduation.

Training resources—A recreation curriculum is offered at Temple University, an educational institution within the city.

II. Objectives of the work-study program:

To recruit students for the recreation profession.

MR. HARTSOE is administrative analyst, department of recreation, Philadelphia.

Charles Hartsoe

To improve the caliber of work by part-time personnel.

To provide a definite flow of recreation majors into full-time leadership positions with the recreation department.

To promote cooperative research projects with Temple.

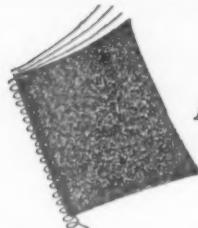
III. The major components of the work-study program are:

Work—A limited number of positions under the classification of recreation leader trainee will be made available to the highest qualified applicants. The leader trainees will work twenty hours a week during the college year and forty hours a week during the summer, at a selected departmental recreation facility. During the work phase of the program the trainee will receive beginning assignments of a fundamental nature that will progress over the three-year period to the more advanced specialized duties of the recreation leader. During this period the trainee will receive close supervision and guidance both from his supervisor and departmental training officer.

Study—The recreation leader trainee will pursue a full-time undergraduate course in recreation at Temple University, which will be financed jointly by the income derived from his work assignment and by the department's paying fifty per cent of the trainee's tuition. An arrangement is being worked out whereby the leader-trainee may relate his field experience requirements to his work assignment with the department.

Qualify—The leader-trainee will qualify as a recreation leader I upon the completion of his third year under the work-study program. Qualification at this point is based upon completing the junior year at Temple and gaining the equivalent of two years' full-time experience over the three-year-work period. When the leader trainee reaches this level, he will have two options. First, he may take a full-time job as a recreation leader I and finish his senior year at his own convenience, or second, he may continue his senior year and work as a recreation leader I on a part-time basis until he receives his degree in recreation. Both options are dependent upon successful completion of the examination for recreation leader I. All applicants for the work-study program must agree to remain with the department for two years in a full-time capacity, following the completion of the program.

In addition to the formal work-study program, we will attempt to attract other qualified high school students into pursuing recreation as a career. A number of positions will be established so that we can employ high school seniors to participate in game-room supervision, organization of low organized activities, and so on. It is felt that we will have a good selection from this group to participate in the formal work-study program. Even if some don't qualify, it is hoped that we may have interested some of these high school students in pursuing recreation as a career. ■



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Names in the News

- There is a new NRA district representative in the Pacific Northwest. Charles H. Odegaard, ex-superintendent of recreation, Waukesha County, Waukesha, Wisconsin, was appointed to the job by the National Recreation Association the fifteenth of May. He brings to it a record of excellent experience and a friendly warmth of personality. Good luck, Charles!
- Pennsylvania has come up with a recreation rarity. Charlie Gilmore, who has been serving as administrative assistant in the Philadelphia recreation department, has been assigned to the position of training officer. This full-time position is believed to be one of the few of its kind in a recreation department.
- The Senior Citizen Award of Middle-

town, Connecticut, was presented to Patrick M. Kidney, eighty-two, who had been superintendent of parks and playgrounds in that town for thirty-three years. Mr. Kidney received the award at the Greater Middletown Chamber of Commerce dinner.

- "It is our judgment that you have demonstrated in an outstanding way a devotion to the interests which the college [Springfield College, Massachusetts] seeks to advance and to which it is dedicated." With these words, Dr. Wesley F. Rennie, president of the school, notified Mrs. Beatrice Hill that she is to receive an honorary master's degree at their 1958 commencement in June. Congratulations, Bea! Mrs. Hill is director of the Consultation Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.
- The Governor's Conference on Rec-

National Advisory Council

- New York Headquarters of NRA was host to its National Advisory Council April 24-25, for a two-day meeting. Above, left to right, are: R. D. "Randy" Watkins, Mary S. Wiley, Stewart L. Moyer, Arnold Halpern, W. H. Luther, Norman P. Miller, Julian Smith, Robert W. Crawford, Sal J. Prezioso, George E. Dickie, G. Gernon Brown, Arthur Williams, Jay M. Ver Lee, Tom Lantz, Forest V. Gustafson, C. Evan Johnson, Joseph Prendergast.



reation singled out for citation Willard W. Patty, dean of Indiana University's School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation "for his continuous contribution and support of recreation programs in the state." Mr. Patty had been on the faculty for thirty-two years, dean since 1946, when that school was founded.

Teen-Agers—Contrast

Junior Rocketeers

Despite the cold rain, six hundred teen-agers, some from as far away as Rhode Island and Connecticut, turned out in New York City last Saturday, May 3, for the first rocket symposium held by the First Army for young rocketeers. They sat quietly, most of the time, on hard seats, during four hours of talk and demonstrations—just a part of the day-long meeting with exhibits—to satisfy their hunger for scientific knowledge. These young men, and a sprinkling of women, learned a great deal about safety, which was the theme of the symposium from first to last. Safety, for these youngsters, *must always consist of working under qualified, adult supervision.*

Monte Weed, of the Fair Lawn, New Jersey, recreation department, which is the only municipal recreation agency known to have a rocket program at this time—described * how his town had channeled their youngsters' experiments into safer waters, under supervision and with the cooperation of the police and fire departments. Captain Brinley, chief of First Army News Branch, said that unfortunately this sort of municipal cooperation was altogether too rare.

Handling Delinquents

"Ninety-five per cent of the youngsters [teen-agers] will give no problem at all. The other five per cent will make trouble. . . . This criminal element generally invades play areas in some set procedure. They are not interested in play." Thus spoke Sergeant James J. Nealis of Headquarters Youth Squad [New York City] to six hundred policemen in the first of a series of sessions on how to handle juvenile delinquency in recreation areas in and around the

* We hope to publish a complete account by Monte Weed of this program in September.

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city during the summer. Though these tips apply to New York, any city could avail itself of the advice. These are a few of the patrolled areas discussed: parks, concessions, carousels, dances, baseball games, zoos, pools, and lovers' lanes near parks and beaches.

Five per cent doesn't sound like much, but five per cent of a thousand youngsters is fifty cases. That figure gives you pause.

Lovely Landmark



For the first time in sixteen years, the beautiful and world-famous Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco is being operated by a Japanese. This is the felicitous completion of a cycle that started sixty-four years ago when the garden was started. Australian George Turner Marsh developed it for the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894, of which he was a backer. He wanted an exact replica of the restfully simple landscaping he'd known from his years spent in Japan, so he imported materials and workmen directly. The Garden was so popular that the Park Commission continued to maintain and operate it until 1910, when they turned over the garden to one of Mr. Marsh's Japanese imports to run. Mr. Hagiwara, and then his family, continued to operate it until 1942, when they were "relocated." This classical little garden, entered through a tall, arched gateway—an authentic "torii" gate—is one of San Francisco's many beautiful landmarks. If you're traveling on the West coast this summer, don't miss it!

Russian-American Amity

In a burst of whirling skirts and stamping feet, sixty members of the Moiseyev Dance Company stepped out to American folk dance tunes at a party with some devoted American amateurs. Michael and Mary Ann Herman of Folk Dance House, in New York City, had

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only expected about fifteen Russians to come and watch sixty New Yorkers do some regional dances.

Language proved to be no barrier, and the Moiseyev group danced with the Americans, displaying the same joyous enthusiasm that has animated their performance here from the beginning. Everyone had a grand time.

Irish Fair—in Ireland

The Lord Mayor of Dublin was so impressed with Pat Heneghan's Irish Fair (written up in February, 1957, RECREATION) in Hollywood, Florida, that he invited Pat to organize one in Ireland. Pat leaves July 27.

In Memoriam

It is the magazine's sad task to announce the deaths of several National Recreation Association's fine and civic-minded sponsors:

- William H. Putnam of Hartford, Connecticut, sponsor from 1936 to 1958.
- Mr. Thomas C. Woods, Sr., sponsor from Lincoln, Nebraska, from 1955 to 1958.
- Mrs. Walter C. Janney of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, sponsor for twenty-seven years.

Their devotion and generosity to the Association will be sorely missed.

• Vermont has passed on to us the news of the death of Mrs. Edward D. Faulkner of Woodstock, Vermont. Her home town has benefited from her many donations, including the community center and a home for the aged.

• The untimely death of William C. Vladek, architect, will leave a gap in the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York, of which he was president. Large-scale planning was his specialty—an important one in the coordination of housing and recreation.

• A long and useful career came to an end when ex-justice James V. Mulholland died recently in New York City. His appointment to Domestic Relations Court was based on his twenty-two years' experience with children as an executive with the park department, first as supervisor of recreation, then as the first city-wide director of recreation for the department. ■



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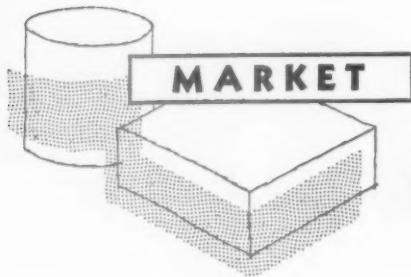
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power take-off to which a number of attachments can be added. From a 15" jig saw, it can be quickly converted into a disc sander, bench grinder, buffing tool, and a flexible shaft machine. Weighing only twelve pounds, the Moto-Shop can be set up on a small table anywhere in the classroom. It will cut 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wood, 18-gauge copper, plastics, light metals, and so on. The table tilts for angle and bevel cutting. An almost foolproof safety guard completely surrounds the blade, making it safe for even a six-year-old. For information, write the Dremel Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

• A wonderful new art medium, Cray-Pas invented by the Japanese and distributed by the Sanford Ink Company, combines the best qualities of wax crayons and pastels. The colors are excellent, accurately labeled, may be blended, do not dust, and require no fixative. Cray-Pas comes in sturdily packed twelve-, sixteen-, and twenty-five-color sets, with the smaller size just about right for the small fry. For further information write the Sanford Ink Company, 2740 Washington Boulevard, Bellwood, Illinois.



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• A revolutionary new power workshop especially designed for youth arts and crafts work has been introduced by Dremel. Called the Model 57 Moto-Shop, the unit is powered by a ball-bearing rotary motor embodying a unique

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fits into a station wagon and can also be used indoors. Write Ball-Boy, 3 Kensington Road, Bronxville, New York.

• Making things with mosaic tile has almost become a national pastime, even with those who are not hobbyists or "do-it-yourselfers" by nature. American Handicrafts is in the forefront of this craft, supplying not only the tiles but also whatever you want to put them in—table, tray, planter, and so on—all the necessary tools, instructions, and, if you want it, a book by Edwin Hendrickson, *Mosaics, Hobby and Art*. Mosaics is just one of thirty-three popular crafts for which this company has supplies and kits. There are twelve stores nation wide, but American Handicrafts Company's home office is in Fort Worth, Texas. For further information and the store nearest you, write them there.

The company had a big, beautiful exhibit at the recent Southeastern Recreation Executive Conference in Charleston, South Carolina, which was seen by the editor. Also exhibiting were the J. E. Burke Company, Southern Miniature Railway Company, Modern Talking Pictures, Inc., Cleveland Crafts Company, Reeves Steel, Inc., National Pool Equipment Company, Elgin Softener Corporation, American Playground Device Company, Voit Rubber Company, and the Charles M. Graves Organization.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
American Playground Device Company	182
American Trampoline Company	181
Association Films	218
Califone Corporation	219
Champion Recreation Equipment	221
Classified Advertising	221
Comet Press Books	218
Dimco-Gray Company	215
Exposition Press	222
Handweaver & Craftsman	177
Hillerich & Bradsby	177
Home Crafts Company	Inside Back Cover
Houghton Mifflin Company	Inside Back Cover
H & R Manufacturing Company	219
Jamison Manufacturing Company	219
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	218
Kazoo Company	183
Libraphone, Incorporated	215
MacGregor Sports Company	181
National Sports Company	218
National Studios	218
Newcomb Audio Products Company	182
Nissen Trampoline Company	219
Parks & Recreation Magazine	177
James Spencer & Company	222
Star Company	218, 221, 222
T. F. Twardzik & Company	222
Voit	183

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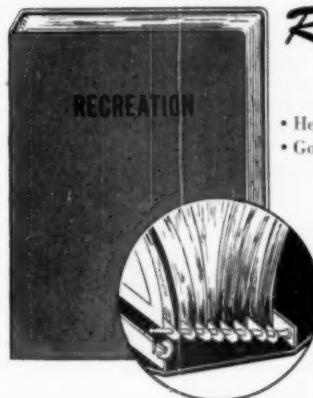
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Magazine Articles

CALIFORNIA PARENT-TEACHER, April 1958
Tommy Learns to Play Ball, Rose Zeligs, M.A., Ed.D.

Don't Be an Ostrich, Keith A. Macdonald, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

NEWS BULLETIN, January 1958

Recreation Assignment in West Pakistan, James A. Madison, JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION, April 1958

Teaching Modern Dance as a Creative Experience, Alma M. Hawkins, A Close Look at Recreation Field Work, T. M. Kohler.

Exercise and Fitness—Statement by a Joint Committee of the AMA and AAHPER.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, March 1958
Volunteers Bring Fun and Art, Margaret Hickey.

LEADER, May 1958
Let's Play a Game With Music

PARENTS', May 1958
What Price Success? Ruth and Edward Brecher

When Are They Ready for Camp? Hedley S. Dimock, Ph.D., and Hedley G. Dimock, Ed. D.

Safety Tests for Cyclists

RECREATION MANAGEMENT, March 1958
The Recreational Needs of Women in Industry, Martha L. Daniell

SCHOLASTIC COACH, April 1958
Baserunning and Sliding, William T. (Buck) Lai.

Complete Practice Drill Pattern Incorporating the Pitcher!, Mickey McConnell, Basic Drills for Beginning Golfers, William T. Odeneal.

SWIMMING POOL AGE, April 1958
"Pools Parents, Please!", Tom Lantz, Preparing Your Pool for the Coming Season, L. M. Hollar.

Books & Pamphlets Received

INTRAMURAL AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE (Second Edition), Norma M. Leavitt and Hartley D. Price, Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 327. \$4.00.

LAND UTILIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES (Reprint). Soil Conservation Society, 838 5th Ave., Des Moines 14, Ia. Pp. 31. \$5.00.

LEATHERWORK PROCEDURE AND DESIGN, Willey P. Klingensmith, Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 136. \$3.50.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Robert Veit Sherwin, Greenberg: Publishers, 201 E. 57th St., New York 22. Pp. 126. Paper \$1.95.

LEISURE AND RECREATION (Third Edition), Martin H. and Esther S. Neumeyer, Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 473. \$5.50.

NEW WORD PUZZLES, Gerald L. Kaufman, Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 122. Paper \$1.00.

1958 CAMP REFERENCE AND BUYING GUIDE, Galloway Publishing, 120 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J. Pp. 146. \$2.00.

1958 OFFICIAL GUIDE (Recodified rules), Amateur Softball Association, 11 Hill St., Newark, N. J. Pp. 144. Paper \$.75.

1958 SUMMER JOB GUIDE AND EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION, Russell J. Fornwalt, Big Brothers, 223 E. 30th St., New York 16. Pp. 5. \$.15.

OFFICIAL JUDO (Revised), Charles Yerkow, Hill & Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 97. Paper \$1.25.

OLD TIME DANCING, Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 32. Paper \$.75.

OLD WESTSIDE HELL'S KITCHEN, THE, Bill Herries, 316 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 20. \$.25.

ON YOUR OWN IN THE WILDERNESS, Townsend Whelen and Bradford Angier, Stackpole Co., Telegraph Press Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 324. \$5.00.

O'PO OF THE OMAHA, Pearl Haley Patrick, Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Ida. Pp. 229. \$3.50.

ORIGAMI—JAPANESE PAPER-FOLDING, Florence Sakade, Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 32. Paper \$1.00.

OUTBOARD BOATING HANDBOOK (Revised Edition), Hank Wiegand Bowman, Arco Publishing, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 139. \$2.00.

OUTDOOR ADVENTURES IN COLOR SLIDES, Eastman Kodak, Rochester 4, N. Y. Pp. 65. \$.50.

OUTDOOR EDUCATION FOR BETTER LIVING (Park Management Series—Bulletin 6), Michigan State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich. Pp. 23. \$.50.

PANIC AND ITS CONTROL (Third Printing), Walter Cutter, Association of Casualty and Surety Cos., 60 John St., New York 38. Pp. 11. \$.10 (\$6.00 per 100).

PATTERN OF MANAGEMENT, THE, Lyndall F. Urwick, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. Pp. 100. \$2.50.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN A GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL (Employment Personnel), Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 117. Paper \$1.25.

PHOTOGRAPHY, Herbert S. Zim and R. Will Burnett, Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 160. \$2.50.

PORTRAIT OF AN AMERICAN LABOR LEADER: WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, Maxwell C. Radock, American Institute of Social Science, 763 Saw Mill River Rd., Yonkers, N. Y. Pp. 430. \$5.00.

ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN A SITUATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, THE, National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 16. \$.20.

ROUGH ROAD TO GLORY, William Campbell Gault, E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 191. \$2.75.

SAFETY (1958 Revision), Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N. J. Pp. 75. \$.25.



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Complete Manual of Free Diving *

Philippe Tailliez, Frederic Dumas, Jacques-Yves Cousteau, Jean Alinat, F. Devilla, P. Cabarrou, R. Perrimond-Trouchet. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City 16. Pp. 185. \$4.00.

The appearance at beaches, parks, and pools of the new free diving sport ** obliges recreation directors and staff to learn the background, technique, and physiology of diving and underwater swimming. This clear, authoritative book is not a hasty, derivative guide by an enthusiast; it is the work from which the enthusiasts' five-foot shelf draws its basic knowledge. The authors are the men who pioneered the Aqua-Lung from the first dive in 1943 and fathered the phenomenal sport. They are members of the Undersea Research and Development group of the French Navy, and the *Complete Manual* is the result of more than a decade of scientific study in the sea and laboratory. M. Dumas, for instance, is not only the physiologist of the Undersea Group, but has made more deep-sea dives than any man in history—over ten thousand by now, and has dived all over the world.

For the recreation audience, the book contains priceless knowledge of diving physiology and complete, concise treatment of diving accidents—and *how easy they are to prevent*. The most common one among U.S. compressed-air divers (most frequently because of ignorance) is aeroembolism, and it is the simplest to avoid. Compressed-air diving tables, showing the permissible time at various depths a helmet diver may spend without incurring physicochemical diseases, have been set forth scientifically since 1907; *The Complete Manual* carries these calculations into the age of the manfish in a "Table of Consecutive Dives in a Single Day," largely the work of Commandant Alinat. It is embodied in a sliding pocket calculator carried in an envelope of the book.

If your budget allows one book on

* All books marked with a star are available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York City 11.

** Also called "skin and SCUBA diving." —Ed.

diving—all staff libraries should have one—this is the work. The translation is accurate and elegant and carries the metric data over into precise duodecimal figures.—*James Dugan, secretary of the United States Liaison Committee for Oceanographic Research, and author of Man Under the Sea.*

Clay and Glazes for the Potter

Daniel Rhodes. Greenberg: Publisher, 201 East 57th Street, New York City 22. Pp. 219. \$7.50.

This is an exceptionally fine book, both from the standpoint of information and simplicity of its nontechnical language. The clay section includes all technical details, origin, and practical information on formulating, blending, adjusting colors, textures, earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain, with recipes included. It tells how to test usable native clays.

Glazes are also covered completely—the basic theory and fundamentals, originating and calculating recipes, frits, textures, colors, blending, application, firing, flaws, cures, reduction firing, special glazes and effects, and much more. It is a must for every hobby-craftsman and teacher or student of pottery—a book one would want to own and refer to often.—*Mary B. Cummings, craftsman and teacher, New York City.*

Modern Lawn Tennis

Tony and Joy Mottram. Sport Shelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York City 33. Pp. 160. \$4.50.

There has been in the last few years a great deal written and much more said about how American youth wants to look alike, talk alike, and do nothing much without the support of others, in particular, those of his own age. Certainly the frontier spirit that founded our country did not favor this idea. This is, perhaps, a strange way to start a review about a tennis book. But tennis and golf are the only major modern games where a player can prove himself as an individual.

Tony and Joy Mottram, a British husband-and-wife team of international caliber, have written a definitive, simple, and lucid book. It contains many fine action shots and clear diagrams, all

of which make it a good teaching book for the tennis coach and for the beginning player himself, in combination with court practice, of course. The four principle strokes—service, forehand, backhand, and volley—are understandably described. The authors also cover such subjects as grip, choice of racket, scoring, conditioning, match play, footwork, defense and attack, and wind up with a short glossary of tennis terms. This book should have a prominent place in any recreation tennis teaching program.†—*Robert Carse, tennis player and teacher, and author of The Winner (about tennis).*

Cope's Plastics Book *

Dwight Cope. Goodheart-Willcox Company, 1332 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5. Pp. 272. \$4.50.

Since plastics play so important a place in our lives today, and will probably play an even more important role in the future, their use as an arts and crafts medium will continue to grow in interest. This book describes the various types of plastics and the more than ninety projects that can be made from them. They range in difficulty from elementary to advanced and are suitable for school, shop, and home. The book gives the best methods of working with them—storing, sawing, machining, polishing, cementing, bending, and, for some plastics, carving and dyeing.

These projects, for the most part, have been worked out in various high school and college craft classes. The drawings and instructions are clear and concise, the photographs of the finished projects very attractive. A comprehensive book like this should be very helpful in expanding the recreation program to include experimentation and fun with these new materials.

Festivals of Western Europe *

Dorothy Gladys Spicer. The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York City 52. Pp. 275. \$5.00.

Some of the material in this book appeared originally in "The Book of Festivals," which unfortunately went out of print long ago, leaving a big gap in information and background material for various European festivals. It is happily available again.

For those who plan festivals, pageants and celebrations for schools, churches, or community programs, these traditional festivals of Western Europe provide authentic data, as well as stimulate interest and imagination. Most of our own traditions stem from them, and our celebrations of Christmas, New Year's,

† See "Tennis as a Headline Sport," p. 210, this issue.

and other secular or religious occasions become even more meaningful with background knowledge. The book contains an alphabetized index, arranged also by country.

Time for a Party *

Ruth Brent. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City 36. Pp. 232. \$4.95.

Use the delightful party ideas in this book to entertain your friends, or adapt them for your social recreation program. You will find parties for adults, teen-agers, and younger children, for every occasion and purpose.

The author is a versatile and imaginative hostess, as well as an enthusiastic storyteller, and has written an entertaining, well-organized workbook of wide scope. There are ideas for invitations, table settings, menus, recipes, methods of serving, favors, games, etiquette, and tips on being a good host or hostess. Included also are suggestions for making attractive but inexpensive party accessories. Particularly noteworthy are the master party plans listing each step in party preparation. The parties themselves have various themes—international, Valentine's Day, Hallowe'en, and so on. Each party is a complete unit in itself.

The book is attractively designed and generously illustrated with charming pen and ink drawings. A bibliography and detailed index are included.—*Shirley Silbert, instructor, City College of New York.*

Creative Crafts for Children *

Kenneth R. Benson. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 106. \$5.25.

This book is in two sections; the first includes a discussion of the importance of crafts, their motivation, safety precautions, and organization and is sound and useful. The description of a craft cart included here is also an excellent idea for those playgrounds without adequate storage facilities. The second half includes forty craft projects, ranging from the simple to the slightly more complex. Each project includes a photograph of the finished work and sketches showing the steps involved. Complete information as to tools, materials and supplies, and the procedures for each project is given.

Many of the craft projects are imaginative and original. We liked particularly the aluminum foil modeling, the spool marionettes, party hats, casting arrow, nail-keg scuttle, and the wire and leather bracelets. A couple of projects—the nipple doll and the carnation

flower—have doubtful value in our opinion.

We would say, however, that the craft projects in this book are better adapted to playgrounds than to camp crafts, particularly in those increasingly large number of camps that believe camp-craft should concentrate on natural materials. We particularly like the way in which the author gives instructions for the projects, but suggests creative variations for the youngster to work out after he has mastered the fundamental skill involved.

With Mr. Benson's skill in organization and in the clarity of his instructions, we hope that he will follow this book with one containing craft projects of a slightly more complex type, involving more skill and taking more time. Mr. Benson is head instructor of the Educational Crafts Shop of New York University, and chairman of the Arts and Crafts Committee of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities.—*Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Synchronized Swimming (Second Edition)

Fern Yates and Theresa W. Anderson. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 164. \$4.50.

This is a second and revised edition of a textbook for teachers of this type of swimming. The book shows how synchronization in its simplest form may be employed as a teaching tool in swimming classes at any level of ability, and how swimming in unison is used in water compositions for programs, pageants, and competitions.

The text is illuminated by a wealth of illustrations, both line and halftone; among these are underwater and surface-photograph sequences detailing special stunts. Also included are chapters on musical accompaniment, water composition, and "staging."

Both authors are college instructors in physical education, and have had many years' experience in promoting synchronized swimming.

Interpreting Our Heritage

Freeman Tilden. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Pp. 110. \$3.50.

The many readers who take pleasure in our natural and man-made heritage will find this book not only full of provocative ideas, but also most delightful reading. In working out major principles in interpreting our parks, museums, and historic places, Mr. Tilden gives us many intriguing sidelights.

Interpretation is not merely the giving of information. It goes much deeper than mere instruction; it includes that most stimulating quality, provocation. The author, through his writing ability and his wide field of interest in literature, possesses in a large degree that quality which he advocates!

The book, by its title, deals with our national and state parks, museums, and historical areas. The principles Mr. Tilden has developed in interpreting them to the people to whom they belong are principles that can be applied to recreation areas on the local level. In learning these principles, the reader will have a wonderful time with this book. It is a real experience!

More New Games for 'Tween-Agers

Allan A. Macfarlan. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 237. \$3.50.

Any book by Allan Macfarlan is a welcome addition to a recreation library. His games always sound exciting and fun. They are *usable* because each has been tested many times.

This collection does not duplicate a single game in his previous book *New Games For 'Tween-Agers*. It contains over two hundred new games, one hundred and ten never before published. They are well organized and indexed. As a source for new active and quiet games for the nine- to fifteen-year-olds, the book is excellent. Chapters on creative game leadership and on safety in recreation add to its value.

ABOUT THE STAGE

Here are two practical guide books for the director of amateur dramatics: *Here's How!* Herbert V. Hake. Row, Peterson and Company, Evanston, Illinois. Pp. 128. \$3.40.

This spiral-bound book on stagecraft lies flat while the user refers to its lucid instructions. Excellent drawings and photographs of stage sets and effects make it really fascinating and helpful. Everything to do with stagecraft is adequately covered, and each subject is treated as a separate unit.

A Handbook for the Amateur Theatre, Peter Cotes. Philosophical Library, New York City. Pp. 424. \$12.50.

Advertised as a "complete handbook" and edited by a theatrical and TV producer, this covers about every problem that might arise with either a new or an established amateur company. Actors, audience, producers, make-up—all are included, as well as business management, publicity, producing, acting, and stagecraft. A glossary of theatrical terms and special appendices are added features.

Recreation Leadership Training Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association and Local Recreation Agencies

June, July 1958

RUTH G. EHLERS
Social Recreation

Westmoreland County
Greensburg, Pennsylvania
June 11-12

Mr. Wallace Kallaugher, Director of Recreation, 331 South Main Street

Lancaster, Pennsylvania
June 16-17

Mr. Al Reese, Jr., Superintendent of Recreation, 135 N. Lime

Frederick, Maryland
June 18-19

Mrs. Helma Hann Bowers, Director of Recreation, 113 E. 7th Street

Shepherdstown, Maryland
July 7-10

Dr. Oliver Ikenberry, Shepherd College

HELEN M. DAUNCEY
Social Recreation

San Antonio, Texas
June 2-3

Mankato, Minnesota
June 9-10

St. Cloud, Minnesota
June 11-12

Superior, Wisconsin
June 13

Miss Lou Hamilton, Superintendent, Recreation Div., 930 E. Hildebrand

Mr. Robert L. Horney,
NRA Field Representative,
110 Shepard Terrace,
Madison, Wisconsin

Vineland, New Jersey
June 18, 19, 20

University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire
June 23

Mr. Jack A. Claes, Supervisor of Recreation, City Hall Annex—
610 Wood Street

Mrs. Patricia (Olkkinen) Clow, Recreation Specialist, University of New Hampshire

ANNE LIVINGSTON
Social Recreation

Roosevelt State Park
Jackson, Mississippi
June 3-4

Charleston, West Virginia
June 5-6

Toledo, Ohio
June 16-19

Columbus, Ohio
June 20-21

Mr. Herbert Wilson, Director of Recreation, 2301 Fifteenth Street, Gulfport

Mr. Robert E. Kresge, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, 310 City Building

Mr. A. G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building

Miss Dorothy Jones, Supervisor of Recreation, Department of Public Recreation, Room 124—City Hall

FRANK A. STAPLES
Arts and Crafts

Danville, Virginia
June 11, 12, 13

Toledo, Ohio
June 16-19

Otisville, New York
June 23-26

Miss Constance Rollison, Program Director, Department of Recreation

Mr. A. G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building

Mr. Benjamin J. Hill, Superintendent, Otisville Training School for Boys

Attendance at training courses by the National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

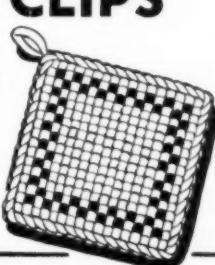
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